

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

VOLUME X

NUMBER 9

MAY, 1930

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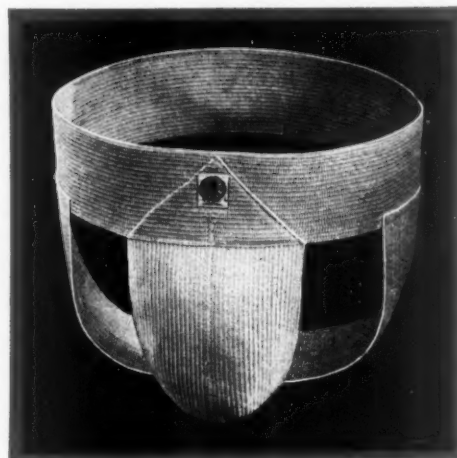


The Results of an Intramural
Football Experiment

George Little



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"Steve" Farrell*By Phil Pack*

IF I had to ride all day long on the train and had my choice of companions to help while away the journey my first choice would be "Steve" Farrell, track coach at Michigan. He has had more interesting experiences and knows more intriguing yarns than any man I've ever met.

In all his years of association with track, Farrell was never an amateur. He started his career as a middle distance runner in the old fire department days in New England. In those days, volunteer fire companies staged many an interesting race, the betting was heavy, the "ringers" were legion and the whole country-side turned out to watch the races. A hook-and-ladder, hauled by hand and a group of picked haulers—this was a hook-and-ladder race. For years, Farrell was Number 1 of fire department teams and he competed for as many as seven different teams a week.

Two years, Farrell journeyed to England and both times captured first prize and purses of \$10,000. He barnstormed the country for a decade, running at picnics, fairs and in professional races of all types and descriptions. Then he joined Barnum & Bailey's circus and was a headliner for several seasons. His act consisted of a race with a horse, three times around the sawdust track, and, he declares proudly, there were few horses that could beat him in those days.

He recalls with many a chuckle the parade, held in the Bowery of New York, when he staged the only race in his life where he lost by heavy odds. Attired in the crimson costume of an English fox hunter, Farrell was well in the vanguard, and, as the cavalcade rounded a corner, the troopers were met with a barrage of over-ripe tomatoes, deceased cats and not a few broken bricks. Thrown by his horse, Farrell raced for life, and just as he was about to round a corner to safety, a tomato weighing fully ten pounds (so he says) crashed between his shoulder blades.

A dog played an important part in Farrell's track career. A feature race between Farrell and a dog was arranged at a Midwestern fair, on a 200-yard straightaway track. For the first 100 yards, Farrell and the hound were, figuratively speaking, neck to neck. Then the dog forged ahead. With a final burst of speed, Farrell caught up and then tripped over the dog, putting both contestants out of the running. An injury to his knee, received in the fall, put Farrell forever out of further competition.

He then turned to coaching. For seven years he was track coach and football trainer at the University of Maine. He was track coach and trainer and assistant football coach for two and a half years at Ohio State University. Since 1912, he has been at the University of Michigan as track coach and was trainer of the football team for four years. In addition to his college work, Farrell coached the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association during the summer months for a number of years. He retires from active coaching in June and will be succeeded, at Michigan, by Coach Charles Hoyt.

Though in the seventies, Farrell is today as hale and hearty as a youth of twenty. Just a few days ago, in a demonstration class, he jumped further backwards than any member of his class could jump to the front. Though decades past the age limit, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Air Corps in 1918, and was a flying instructor at Kelly Field.

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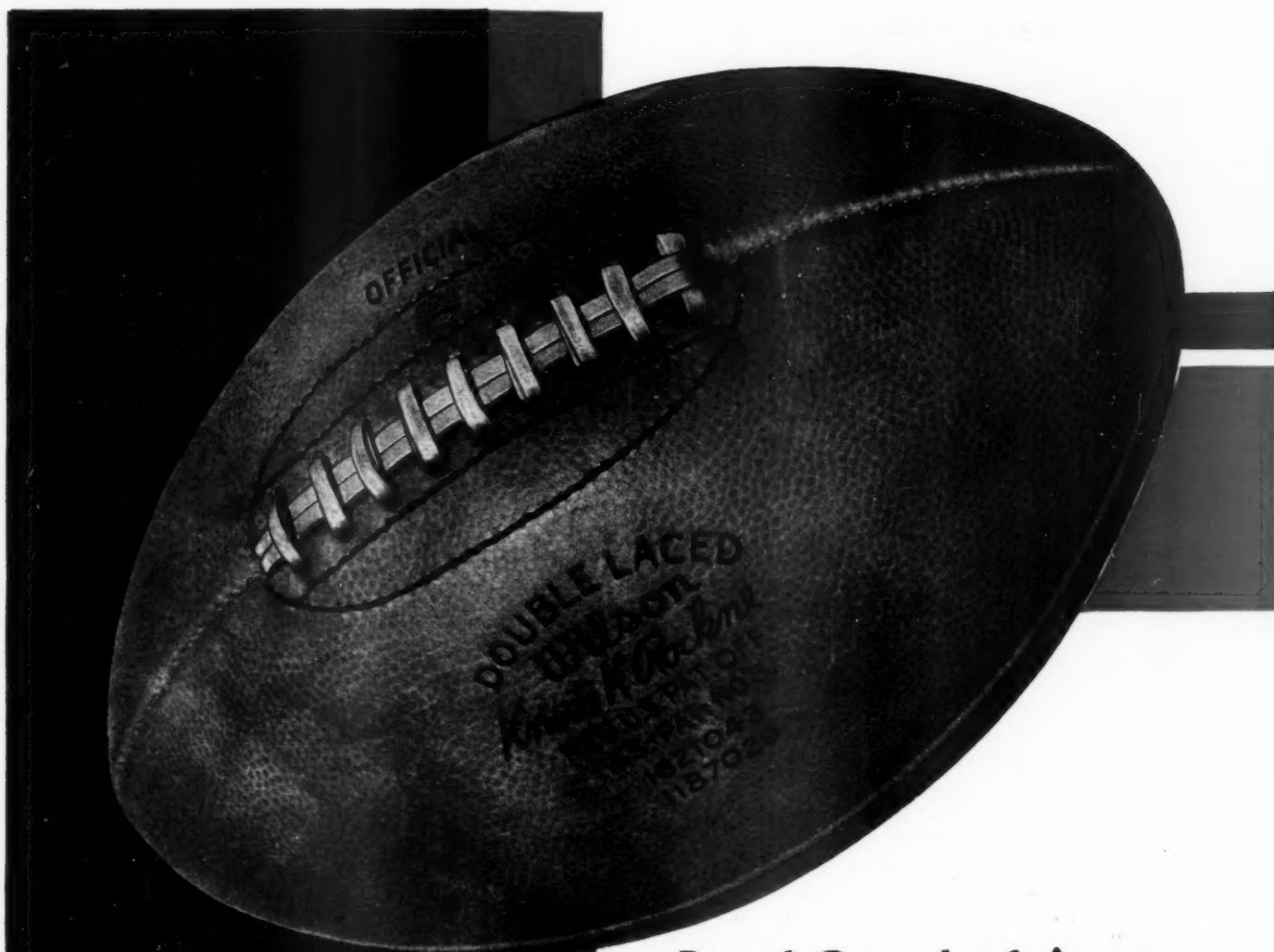
George Little

Request for change of address must reach us thirty days before the date of issue with which it is to take effect. Duplicate copies cannot be sent to replace those undelivered through failure to send advance notice.

Published monthly except July and August by the ATHLETIC JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 6858 Glenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year; Canada, \$1.75; foreign, \$2.00

Single Copies 25c

Copyright, 1930, the Athletic Journal Publishing Company
Entered as second-class matter August 14, 1925, at the Post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879



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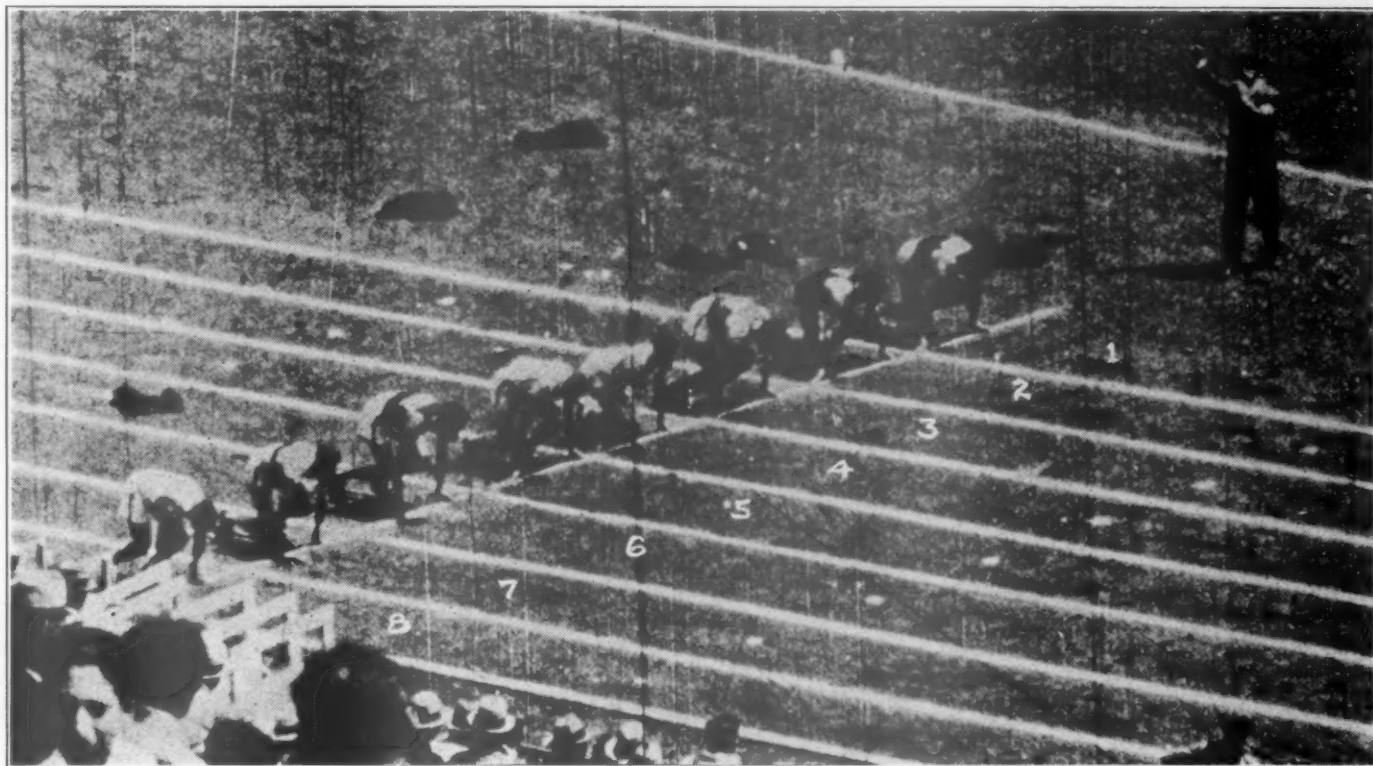
NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Awating the gun. National Collegiates, June, 1929. 1, Jack Elder. 2, Toppino. 3, Wilcox. 4, Leland. 5, Bracey. 6, Simpson. 7, Hutson. 8, Tolan.

Form of a Champion—An Analysis of the Sprinting Form of George S. Simpson

By Lawrence N. Snyder

Assistant Track Coach, Ohio State University

TO analyze the mechanics of the world's champion sprinter is not hard. But, to delve into the physiological, anatomical and mental makeup of that same individual in an effort to show why he is faster than any other human being at 100 yards is a real problem.

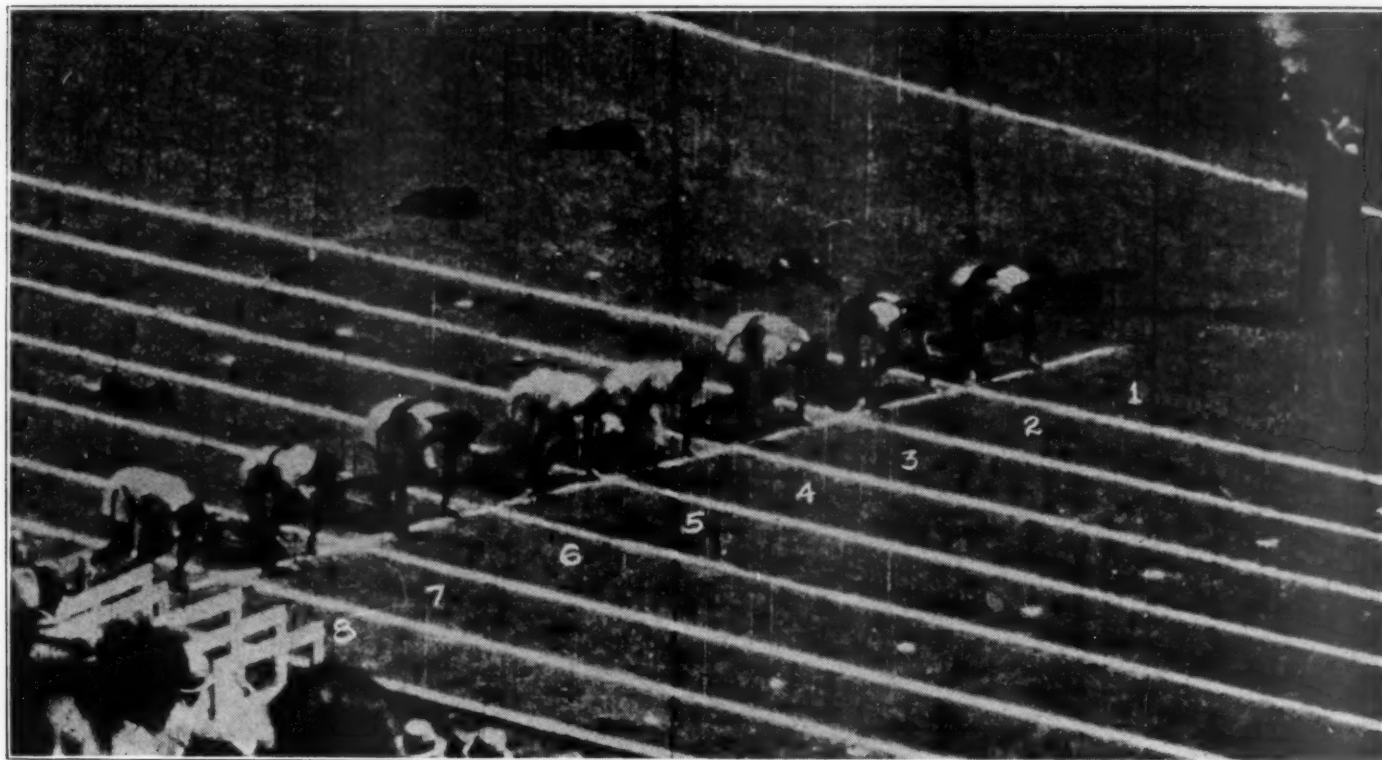
George Simpson, Ohio State flash, is made up of 158 pounds of living tissue which his mind and his nervous system have been able to drive over 100 yards of hard-packed cinders in 9.4 seconds. So courageous is the lad, so strong are his nervous impulses,

that on two occasions when warmed up perfectly, he has been able to drive his race-hardened muscles to the breaking point. Both times a six months rest has so re-knit the torn muscle fibre that he has returned to the running track and quickly rounded into a bodily condition that enabled him to break and tie existing world marks at the 60, 100 and 220 yard distances. Not once has fear of a repetition of the old injuries to his upper legs caused him to withhold a single ounce of driving energy either in practice or in competition. Choose

the adjectives you prefer for describing a champion. Simpson deserves them all.

On his marks the Ohio State University flyer is entirely orthodox. His hands are bridged, thumbs and forefingers parallel with the starting line, arms absolutely straight and ready for the forward shifting weight of his body. His front foot rests 18 inches behind the line, with the rear foot so placed that the knee will fall opposite the ball of his left foot. His body is relaxed.

At the command "get set," there is



Every runner is still "set" an instant after the gun has been fired. Dr. Monilaw the starter characterized this start as the best he had ever witnessed.

an easy forward shifting of his weight, the hands and front foot accepting the added load, the back foot resting lightly against the rear block, head up so that he is looking about 30 yards down the track, his back flat.

When the gun cracks, the first discernible movement is a slight rise of the back of the right knee. While there is no attempt to drive with the rear leg, there is a reaction of that member at the same time that the nervous stimulus drives the front foot (left) hard against the starting block. Then the right knee travels straight forward, the foot reaching for, rather than jabbing at, the track.

During the first stride, and aiding it, his arms follow the same course,

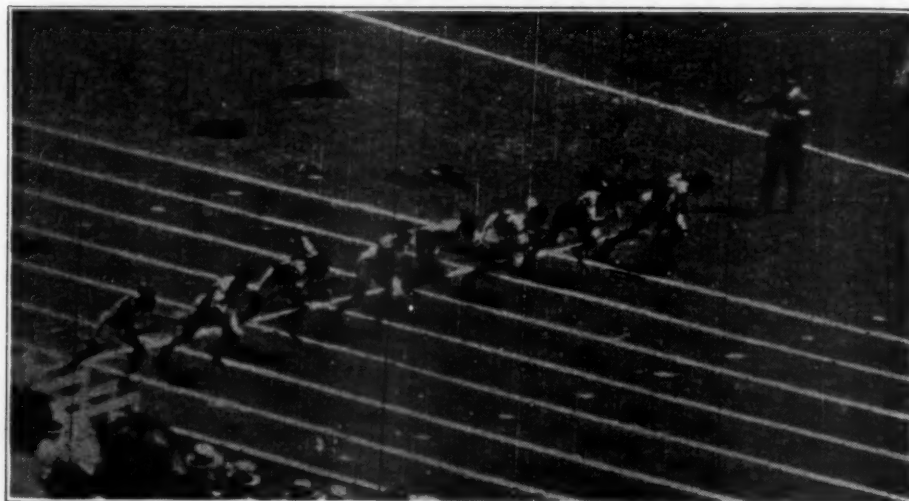
with the exact swing that he uses all through the race. We have tried to create an overemphasis of the left hand in practice, and have gained added power. However, we have given way to his feeling that he gets more drive by raising the hand only about six inches, then driving a powerful forward jab straight ahead. This is a modification of the swinging uppercut which is considered orthodox. His left forearm is forced to a near horizontal position, then swings backward with great power, never losing its ninety degree angle to the upper arm. We are convinced that such action is much more powerful than that which would result from straightening the arm during the rearward motion.

Very little attention has been given

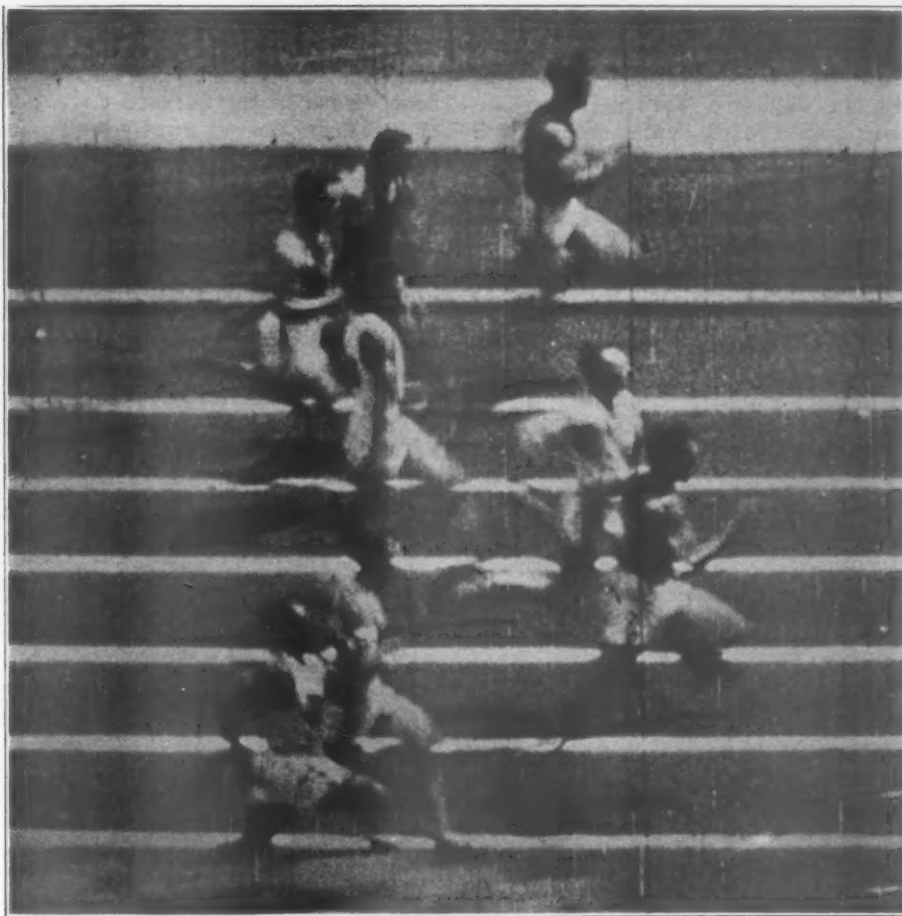
to the length of the first stride. The emphasis, rather, has been put on the direction of this initial movement, striving always to have it in a direct line with the starting block from which it drives, and to be absolutely sure that the feet are pointing exactly straight ahead. George has put in many hours of practice checking just those two points. He does this by setting his blocks to form a continuation of the white lane mark; and striving to have his first four strides cut the outer edges of the two inch chalk line and to be exactly parallel with it.

During the first two strides his back rises perceptibly. Then slowly his head comes up until at the end of eight strides he is up in normal running position, which means for him an angle of less than 75 degrees. That angle is so true just an instant before the rear foot leaves the ground that a straightedge laid against his body would touch his heel, calf, buttocks, shoulders and the back of his head. We attribute much of his success to that driving position which he is able to maintain throughout the entire race, whether it be 60, 100, or 220 yards.

It is entirely possible that there is a sharp pull as the spikes of his leading foot dig into the track, none however to compare with the pulling action so easily discerned in the upright type of sprinter. The real drive, with its resulting speed, comes after his center of gravity has passed over the foot which is on the track.



The second stride. Elder, Bracey and Hutson are clearly ahead of the field.



The race at the sixty yard mark. Simpson takes the lead, Bracey is second and Elder is third.

Due to his fine forward body angle and bounding stride which hurtles him over the cinders after the driving leg has left the track, and before the leading leg can gain a spike-hold, the time interval remaining during which the pulling action could take place is negligible.

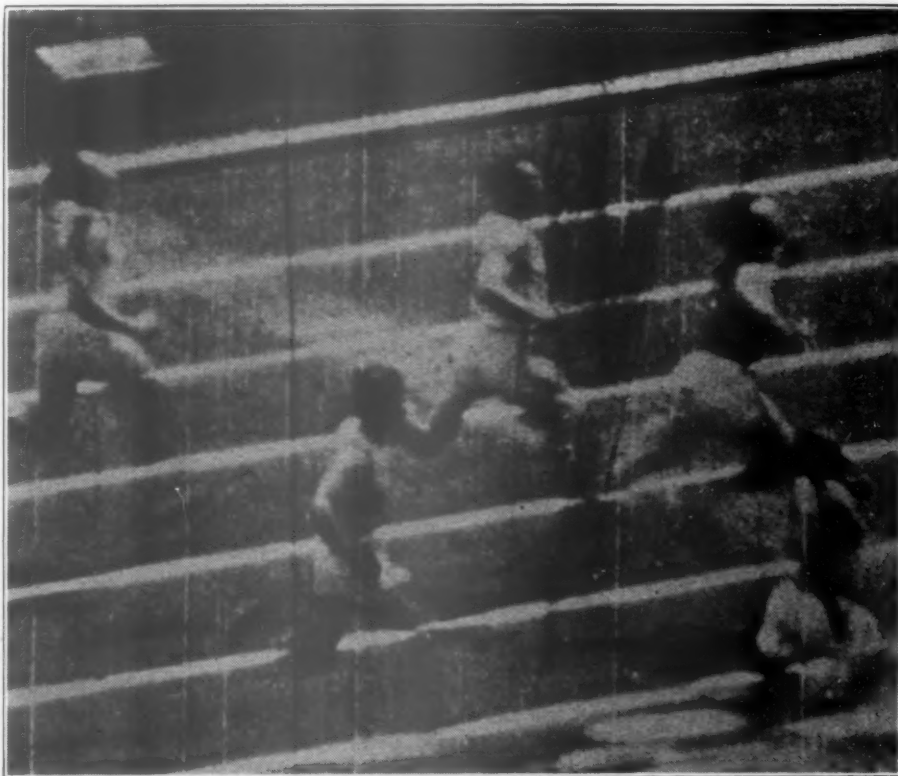
The arm action does not vary at any point in the race. The forward hand, doubled but not clinched, rises to the level of his chin, the elbow of the trailing arm coming to approximately the same height. His arms are locked at a ninety degree angle with the forearm parallel to the track at the time it passes his hip. From the rear, or directly in front, it is evident that his left arm is hung just a little differently than the right. Its action behind his body is slightly wider than the other, the elbow moving out about three inches at its backward point, while the hand stays in close to the body, laterally.

While George has equaled the world's indoor record at 60 yards three times, he is not primarily a short distance runner. His long, bounding stride proves a handicap to him in the shorter races because he is not really under way until the 50 yard mark is reached. And since he has to work so hard gaining his maximum speed, he will take no chance in losing it by "breezing" or "coasting"

even in a 220 or 300 yard dash. Twice in practice he has run 300 yards in 29.8 seconds. He has run "hard" all the way each time. Once, at the Big

Ten Indoor Meet in 1928, he filled in as anchor man on the one mile relay. He ran his quarter just as if he had been running two consecutive two-twenty's. A quarter mile looked just an extra long 220 to him! It turned out to be just that. He finished the race with his regular nine foot stride cut to four and shrinking rapidly. But he finished, and he "ran" it the whole way. Forty minutes later he was still on his back vehemently muttering, "Never again!"

"Breasting the tape," a trite expression, but a feat no coach ever tires of seeing his men perform in actual competition, is an art in which Simpson has become proficient. Not, however, without a long uphill struggle did he relinquish his early running style of leaping for the worsted at his journey's end. He took a lot of convincing that the flying leap, so popular among past champions, was a useless waste of energy. It was difficult to demonstrate to him that it gained nothing and offered a close competitor a fine chance to win out in the final yards of the race. How, we asked him, can the timing of the leap be exact every time under racing conditions? With one's opponents pattering the track on either side, one's nervous and physical energy fast ebbing, every muscle straining—how could one depend on his eyes to judge the exact time to gather for the leap? In that last futile obsolete jump, too many men have lost, rather than gained, the inches they



The finish. Time 9.4 seconds. Simpson's body is still forward as he lunges for the tape. Bracey second, Tolan third, Leland fourth.

strove to acquire. Simpson gave the new method a trial. He ran through the tape with a shrug of his shoulders, his goal fixed a few yards beyond. He went back to the leap for a race or two, saw the virtue of the new style and adopted it as a permanent part of his racing technique. A French ace lecturing to our cadet group during the war said, "Never side-slip your plane into a flying field after a tiring flight; too many things can happen to a fatigued body and mind." That same rule holds good at the finish of a sprint.

Very briefly, Simpson's training regime consists of daily workouts of from thirty to forty minutes duration. He practices starts every day, three times a week with the gun. He warms up with an easy quarter mile, spends five minutes, or slightly more, with body building exercises and is then ready for his intensive training. Since the advent of the starting blocks at the big relay meets, we have used them entirely for starting pur-

poses. Simpson did not care for them at first, but upon experimenting with them discovered that he could start equally well and that their convenience took the drudgery out of that phase of his workout.

He has three favorite distances, 50 yards for indoor training, and 75 yards and 180 yards for outdoor conditioning. In practice he usually runs on the white line which marks a lane. The training diet which George thrives on consists of good wholesome food. This is prepared in his own home in Columbus by a mother who enjoys nothing more than to go to every track meet in which he is entered. She watches him warm up and take his marks. Mother-like, she turns her head away from the runners until George's father tells her that the race is over.

Simpson has run the fastest hundred—under record conditions—ever credited to a human being, namely 9.4 seconds. He has run 9.5 on two occasions, 9.6 four times and 9.8 in-

numerable times. He has twice tied the 220 yards record of 20.6. Three times he has hit 6.2, the world's indoor record in the 60 yard dash, and once 5.3 in the 50 yard event. He likes to train. He likes to run. He loves to race. He hates to be beaten. He will not, however, alibi a defeat.

His early season running has convinced both George and his coaches that some day this spring when conditions as to track and competition are perfect, there may be a pair of races, the 100 and 220, in which the existing records for those distances are wiped from the books. Perhaps he will only be successful in pushing some other mercury to a new mark. But when I know George as I do and work with him and hear him say, "There is no reason for being beaten"—hear him say it with all the enthusiasm and conviction of a born competitor who loves his races like the thoroughbred which he is—I can't help dreaming of still faster 100's and 220's.

Washington State is Leader in Athletic Progress

MAKING great strides of progress in the matter of athletic and physical educational development, the State College of Washington, located at Pullman, Washington, now possesses one of the finest and most complete plants for promoting recreational endeavor to be found in the West.

To encourage intramural activity as well as to further intercollegiate competition, the layout of Washington State facilities is the result of the vision and modern views of J. Fred Bohler, veteran Pacific Coast sport executive and Director of Athletics and Physical Education for Washington State, and of Earl V. Foster, ambitious young graduate manager with a sound understanding of business principles as applied to athletic activity.

Provision for virtually all lines of sport and physical education endeavor is found in the great gymnasium built a year and a half ago. The majestic structure is four stories high, 203 feet long and 178 feet wide, and constructed entirely of reinforced concrete with brick facing of the upper two stories. It is situated on the edge of Rogers Field, the half mile oval containing the football gridiron, baseball diamond, and track and field accommodations.

A companion building to the imposing gymnasium is the new field house completed recently. It is a huge shell of concrete and brick, and measures 135 feet by 325 feet with free overhead clearance of 70 feet. It provides excellent training quarters for varsity teams during the inclement weather that prevails in the Pullman country during the winter and early spring. The large earthen floor permits an eighth mile running track, football gridiron and baseball diamond. Sports are thereby allowed to enjoy an uninterrupted course despite the elements outdoors.

The financing of such great enterprises has not subjected the college treasury to a burden of indebtedness. Well worked out methods of taking care of the big cost have made the business of paying for these projects a matter of routine business. The student body of 3,500 has made possible such undertakings.

The gymnasium cost \$500,000 to build, while the field house called for an additional \$200,000. Student fees over a period of years took care of \$350,000 of the cost of the gymnasium, while the state contributed the balance. The field house was built by the student association without cost to taxpayers or college upon a plan of student fees evolved by Graduate

Manager Foster. Bonds to be retired by this special fund over a reasonable period formed the basis of financing this structure.

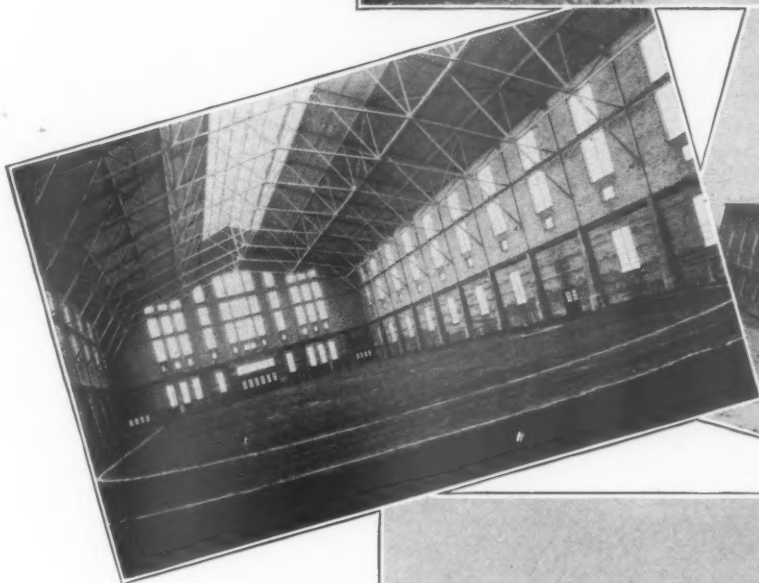
Such important developments in athletic and physical education equipment reflect the growth of Washington State in intercollegiate relations on the Pacific Coast. The Cougar athletic teams are recognized by competing teams of the Western slope as uniformly strong and are feared by all opponents. In the last football campaign, the Washington State eleven marched through a heavy twelve game schedule and emerged with ten victories. A clean record of wins in the Pacific Northwest was registered with the two setbacks at the hands of powerful California teams. In the other major sports as well as in minor athletics, the Cougars of Washington State keep close to the top of the league ladder.

Washington State is in its thirty-sixth year of intercollegiate play. Since the inauguration of athletic competition, Cougar teams have gone to the pinnacle of success at times and slumped at others. Probably the greatest height reached by a Washington State team was in 1915 when the football eleven swept everything before it and finally triumphed over Brown University, 15 to 0, in the

Right.
Washington State College
Gymnasium.

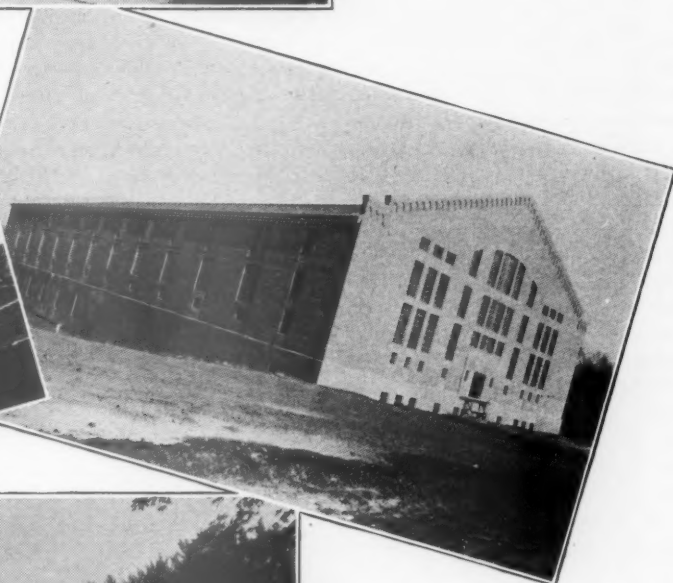


Below.
Washington State College
Field House.



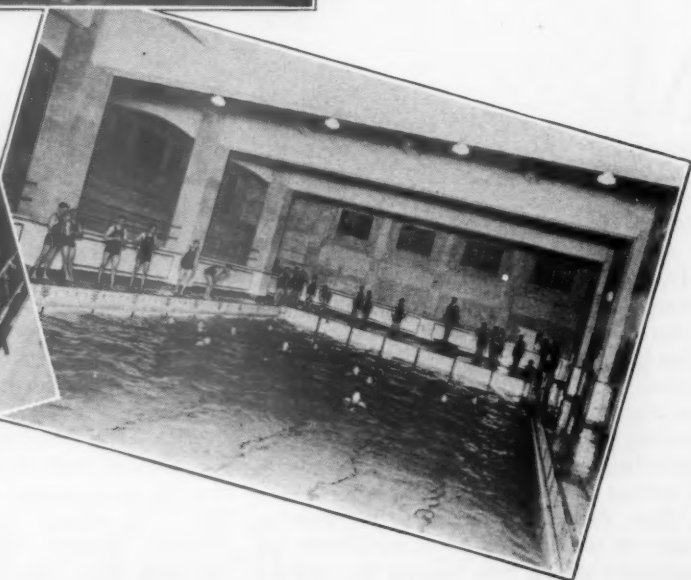
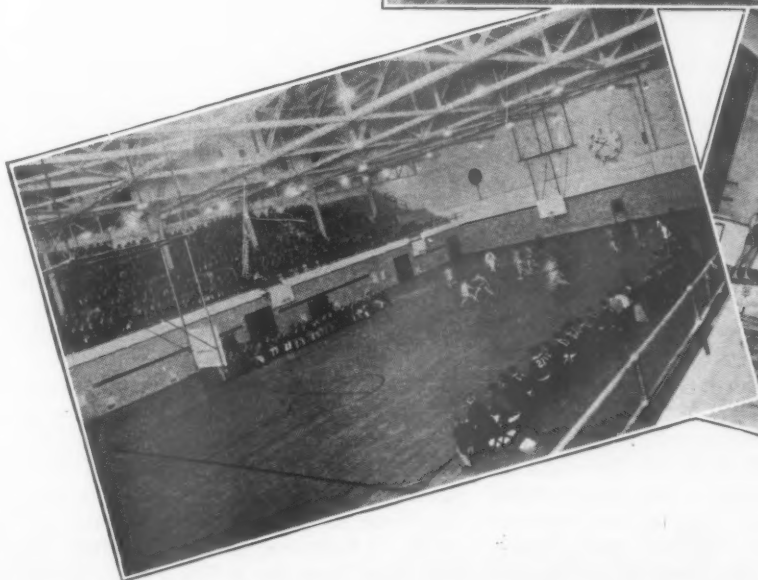
Above.
State College Field House.
(Interior.)

Below.
The Basketball Court.



Left.
State College Golf
Course.

Below.
The Swimming
Pool.



initial classic of the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, January 1, 1916. In the three East-West intersectional games in which Washington State has participated, she has won each time. Besides the Brown game, these include the 11 to 0 win over St. Louis University in 1907 and the 21 to 20 defeat of the University of Nebraska in 1920.

In planning the type of gymnasium, Director Bohler visited numerous athletic structures about the country and incorporated into the Washington State building all the modern ideas he accumulated on his trip. Professor Stanley A. Smith, college architect, designed the gym with the view toward making it the most complete and substantial athletic home that is possible to build.

It was planned to provide every facility for health development in addition to sport progress. In keeping with this idea of all-around health development, the orthopedic gymnasium was included as one of the features of the building. It is used for corrective work and is equipped with remedial apparatus. Students having physical defects are assigned here to individual work under the direction of a specialist in orthopedics. A physiotherapy room is equipped with various electrical appliances.

A fine swimming pool, and special room for boxing, wrestling, golf,

handball and fencing provide accommodations for these sports. The main gymnasium floor is 100 feet by 160 feet, and 40 feet high without any obstruction. This floor permits three games of intramural basketball at once, while the exhibition court with suspended baskets is used for inter-collegiate matches. The balcony seats 3,500 persons, while 3,000 more may be handled on bleacher seats on the main floor.

In addition to the main floor, there is a small auxiliary gymnasium, 30 by 100 feet. This room is used for the smaller classes and individual activities such as handball, basketball, goal shooting, heavy gymnastics and miscellaneous work.

Offices for the coaches and physical education instructors are conveniently located in the new gymnasium. The lower floor is devoted to locker rooms, shower rooms, supply rooms and storage rooms, laundry, hydrotherapy quarters and miscellaneous usage.

The huge field house fills a long-felt need at Washington State College. Because of severe weather and late springs, baseball and track candidates were handicapped by a late start in the sport of their choice. The field house permits track and field men to begin regular workouts three months earlier than before, with the result that they are well conditioned when the schedule of meets opens. Base-

ball players find the field house an excellent place to improve their batting and develop their playing ability before the outdoor diamond allows work.

Both the gymnasium and field house are located at the edge of the playing field and stadium. They adjoin each other and are but a few minutes walk from the heart of the campus. On the opposite side of Rogers Field is found the women's gymnasium, which was formerly occupied by the men. The women also have a separate playfield where their various contests are held.

One of the pleasing projects developed by the athletic department at Washington State is the beautiful nine hole golf course constructed over the rolling hills at the edge of the campus. It is one of the few courses in the country owned and operated by the student association without green fees to students. Additional hard-surfaced tennis courts are being constructed to augment the battery of concrete courts already in use.

The excellent recreational facilities provided by the modern athletic plant of Washington State give the college executives a still greater opportunity to carry out their ideal of "a game for everyone and everyone in a game." It is a worthy health-building proposition deserving of universal commendation.

The Decline of Baseball in the American College, Its Cause and Possible Remedy

By Arthur S. Fox

Baseball Coach, Williams College

MUCH has been said and written of late concerning the decline of baseball in the colleges, especially as to the calibre of the players and teams which represent numerous educational institutions.

As a matter of fact, the author predicted this disinterest and decline some three years ago, although at that time many sports writers took exception to the remarks. Today, these same men are circulating questionnaires throughout the colleges, in an attempt to discover the cause of the present lack of interest and to devise a means of overcoming it.

The fall in baseball's popularity may be attributed to a multitude of interests which now occupy the under-

graduate in the spring, such as golf, tennis, lacrosse and, most of all, the automobile. It is admitted that the automobile is one of the greatest inventions of the twentieth century. Its merits are omnipresent. On the other hand, however, the automobile has distracted the greatest amount of interest from the collegiate baseball field. It has practically caused the extinction of semi-professional baseball.

Before the World War, few undergraduates had automobiles while at college. In consequence, the students spent their week-ends on the campus, and the college spirit (an almost obsolete word today) was at its greatest height. College football and college baseball were the leading sports in

those days. To wear a varsity letter in either of these two major sports was a much sought for award. In the East, of course, track and basketball were more or less in their infant stages. After the Armistice and the ensuing years of increased productivity and prosperity, sons of the nouveau riche began entering the colleges, and with them came the personally owned pleasure cars. With riches is always associated ease and luxury; hence, a period of inactivity athletically. Baseball, as a result of these innovations, suffered ignominiously. The rigid training rules such as these sports demand are too great sacrifices for these pleasure seeking undergraduates of today to undergo. After the last class now, on a Friday or Satur-



Stephen J. Farrell

day, the undergraduate packs up, steps into his car, and spends the week-end at a nearby girls' college, at home with a college chum, or in a drinking party where the "hard grind" of studies may be forgotten.

The trend of the youth today towards sports is in the choice of the one which deprives the participant of no luxury; the latter, unallied with strict rules of training. Unless the automobile's use is restricted to seniors only, or abolished entirely from the campus, the writer dares to predict that in not so distant a future, the generation to come may be again crawling on all fours, too weak to walk—all because of the fathers' failure to walk and take regular exercise while able to do so. A seemingly humorous statement to make in this day and generation, but one not impossible of realization!

During the writer's few years of college coaching, it has been a noticeable fact, with but few exceptions, that the boys who enter college from the city high schools are better grounded in the fundamentals of baseball and are more natural ball players. The preparatory school boy should be the better qualified, due to the higher priced coaching which he is able to receive. College baseball would still be the magnet of sports fans, if it were financially possible for more of the high school boys to enter college. The latter play the game from the playground up through the various stages of their own and the game's development. To be a good baseball player, one must pursue this sport from one's earliest age. A fighting heart, coordination of mind and muscle, and, most of all, natural ability and perfection gained through years of practice and application of its fundamentals are necessary requisites for the baseball player. To come out for one's college team without these prerequisites is absolute folly. In no other sport is such a thorough schooling demanded. Perhaps, then, the main source of the trouble is in the private school, which supplies the majority of college athletes. Is this disinterest due to the school as a whole, the school head, the coach, or all three? Think it over seriously, my readers. If you are a coach, do not let it be said that you did not put your whole heart and soul into the thought of the Great American Game's betterment and perpetuation.

It is generally believed that the Carnegie Foundation's Report accomplished a great purpose, and we are all in hearty favor of its work, but, on the other hand, it may be the discouragement of many high school boys' pursuance of a college education.

With the cost of a college education as high as it is today, very few of these boys are able to meet the financial obligations without scholarship aid and other opportunities in working for room and board; yet, if the boy were an athlete, many colleges would be reluctant to accept his application for fear of being accused of proselyting. Just another extraction from the gums that supply the only real prospect!

A few writers, players and coaches with whom I have recently talked believe that baseball in colleges is in one of those temporary cycles of decline, while football, hockey, golf and track are enjoying the temporary spotlight of popularity. Yet not one of the above mentioned dare offer a remedy at this time. If something isn't done immediately for a rebirth of its interest, within the next ten years college baseball will be a coachless, intramural activity. A very sad blow indeed to such a clean and wholesome American game!

Coaches of baseball surely do not condemn any interest that may be taken in other fields of sports, but they find a very considerable number of men with some baseball talent and experience who never even try to make their team. They are content to say, "Well, Jack S. has second base cinched. Why should I come out?" Where is the college man of a few years back? He would have come out and made this so-called regular fight to hold his position, would have stood the monotony of a season on the scrubs, if necessary, but would have been rewarded in the end with the knowledge that he had helped to better his team. Furthermore, he would have prepared himself for that same position or another during his junior and senior years.

The college men of today, however, are too selfish and egotistical to come out for the team unless they are sure of a position right at the start of the season. Such men, and there are many of them in the colleges, may well be called "carpetbaggers," ready to absorb all that the college will give them without effort on their part, and then give nothing in return. These same "carpetbaggers" are the "grandstand quarterbacks" of the century. Cheers, college spirit—how can there be any, when all the men qualified to render them are representing the college on the field? The "carpetbaggers" are the first to boast allegiance to their team if it is a successful combination of All-American players, but let the team lose a game or experience an unsuccessful season and they are the first to cry "I told you so." If ten per cent of this criticism were transformed into energy contributed

toward improving the college teams, intercollegiate baseball would not now be hearing prophecies of its ultimate abolition.

For preservation and reincarnation of interest in the Great American Game in New England, the writer of this article has ventured the formation of two ten team leagues; one to be composed of Maine, New Hampshire State, Bowdoin, Vermont, Bates, St. Michael's, Colby, Norwich, Middlebury, and St. Lawrence; the other to be composed of Williams, Amherst, Wesleyan, Trinity, Connecticut Aggies, Massachusetts Aggies, Rhode Island State, Worcester Tech., Clark, and Tufts. A home and home schedule is to be arranged and the leaders in each league are to play a three game series for the New England Championship of the Smaller Colleges. Similar leagues might be formed throughout the country.

If every reader of this article would but take a few minutes to consider the seriousness of this decline, and would set out wholeheartedly to help remedy and check this decline in amateur and college baseball, the writer and the game itself would be nationally rewarded.

Suggestion for Increased Interest in Baseball

By John L. Griffith

IN the same manner that a great many trades and industries have not been prospering in recent years because of trade practices that are inimical to the financial interests of those connected with these trades and industries, baseball and other forms of sport in many communities are striving to correct unfair principles of competition because they realize that they cannot be successful when unsound financial practices prevail within their industry. Town baseball particularly has been handicapped by competitive practices which have been inimical to the game. On the other hand, it has been demonstrated that if the managers of local town teams use only home talent amateur players and refuse to compete against towns that load up their teams with imported players, they can place their baseball on a sound financial basis and the game will prosper in their communities.

Professional baseball in the major leagues is prospering. There are very definite and sound reasons why it should. There are just as obvious reasons why professional baseball cannot prosper for any appreciable length of time in the smaller cities and towns. Unfortunately for the good of

(Continued on page 45)

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States

*Held at Hotel Windermere, Chicago, April 4, 1930,
and attended by coaches from all sections of the country.*

THE meeting of the National Association of the Basketball Coaches of the United States was called to order at 10:10 A. M., April 4, 1930, President J. Craig Ruby presiding.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

J. Craig Ruby
University of Illinois

GENTLEMEN, I want to express my pleasure at seeing such a good representative body here at this time, and I want to express pleasure at seeing so many of our old members here again, and also at seeing so many of the new men who are coming into the organization. This is the Fourth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. Our progress in the past years has been very rapid. Starting out with a mere handful of men at the time of the Drake Relays several years ago, the organization has progressed in membership and we now have well over two hundred members, these members coming from all parts of the United States; so that we are now becoming more and more a national body representing the basketball coaches.

In the past years, the efforts of the organization, the efforts of the officers especially, have been toward perfecting an organization, toward getting more members, members distributed over the country. True, the function of the organization has been somewhat hampered by lack of funds, but, with the increased membership, we

are now getting enough funds so that we may be able to progress more rapidly in doing real constructive work for basketball.

However, to do more effective work we must have an active membership. Not only must we have a large number of members, and these members coming from all districts of the United States, but our members must be active in the association, willing

become more active in their support and in their work for this association. It is only by these means that this organization can reach its true position in the basketball world.

Already the organization is being well recognized. We have the assurance of some of the most important men on the Basketball Rules Committee, the Joint Basketball Rules Committee, and, of course, many of our members are also on that Joint Basketball Rules Committee, that any action on the part of this body will be considered very carefully by that Committee. Of course, that is our real function, the basketball rules. Our discussions, our deliberations here, will have a decided effect upon basketball.

But we have other problems in basketball: coaching ethics, sportsmanship and the general up-building of the game, which this organization can accomplish. But I want to impress upon you at this time that the essential thing is an active membership attending these conventions. The Board of Trustees and Officers have been in session, and we have made some tentative plans which would indicate that this organization can do

some of the most important constructive work for basketball. And so my message this morning is, let's have an active membership. (Applause)

Roll call conducted by Secretary H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University.
Report of Board of Trustees.
Moved by Mr. Schabinger, seconded

Program

- Address of the President, J. Craig Ruby.
- Report of the Olympic Committee, Dr. F. C. Allen.
- Address, Mr. Albon Holden.
- Report of Coaching Ethics Committee, George E. Cooper.
- Reports from various sections of the country: E. P. Hunt, H. C. Beresford, Charles F. Bassett, Roy Mundorff, Louis Menze, J. C. Truesdale, Glenn A. Bingham, David MacMillan, B. F. Grover, Dr. H. C. Carlson, R. A. Smith, Arthur L. Powell.
- Report of Committee on Officials, George Keogan.
- Address of Professor Coleman R. Griffith.
- Report of Rules Committee, Chairman H. G. Olsen.
- Address of J. L. Bingham.

to do some actual work for the association. We have a number of these active members in the organization at the present time, all seeking to bring new men into our convention, men working toward a common good of basketball. But we need more of these active men, and it is my earnest wish that all of the men here will

by Mr. Ortner that Article VI of the Constitution be amended (in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Trustees) to read, "The Annual Membership fee, active and allied classification, shall be \$5.00, effective immediately." Motion carried.

Recess for fifteen minutes—payment of dues.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Dr. F. C. Allen
University of Kansas

I HAVE had a good deal of correspondence with the different groups of the National Collegiate and the A. A. U., as well as the Y. M. C. A. group, but the Y. M. C. A. is not as active as the A. A. U. and the National Collegiate. There is a possibility of having the games at Los Angeles as the integral part of the Olympic program, but I am told by the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee—I don't have his name here—that the country in which the Olympics are held has a right to put on one sport, one team sport, and Daniel Ferris of New York, the Secretary of the A. A. U., and I talked to Mr. Avery Brundage this morning. They are going to Germany to the International Committee meeting at Berlin on May third, and tennis is the sport that may be accepted. I am told that in the last Olympics here they included tennis as a complimentary adjunct, a sport that the native country putting on the games has a right to include.

I wrote Sam Barry at Los Angeles, who is in touch with the Olympic group there, and Mr.

Barry does not share our opinion that we have much of a chance and he is on the ground there. He sounds the most pessimistic note of any, but the A. A. U. people—it seems the Western A. A. U. passed a motion at the St. Louis meeting this last fall that basketball be incorporated in the Olympic games in 1932, and it seems as if the A. A. U. is doing more than any other group to promote basketball, and especially this tournament at Los Angeles. I suggested they have an open air court or several courts, electrically lighted, and play those games at night, and I believe it would be a source of much income.

Now, summing up definitely, as far

as we have gone—of course, I talked to President Ruby at Illinois this fall when Kansas played Illinois in football, and I sent him copies of all the correspondence I had had at that time, and he wrote also to the group—the only question is this, all the people we know have discouraged the idea of basketball being incorporated in the Olympic sports proper because they say not enough countries are playing basketball in an Olympic way that will take a chance with the United States.

In the Inter-Allied Games in 1919, France and Italy played, and the U. S. Army teams were so superior to the French and Italian teams there was no chance. They played the Mexican team just as a courtesy to stimulate the international competition. Coach

playing basketball in a very definite way.

So I should say that if every one of the coaches in the different parts of the country are interested in promoting this thing, and I know most of the coaches all want to be in Los Angeles in 1932, will write to me I will be glad to send them a copy of all the correspondence that I have, and I believe each one of these people, the coaches, should give to the newspapers that information in the different sections of the United States. This is more of a state of mind than anything else, in regard to getting this over, selling this idea to our own people; if we don't believe in the sport enough to boost it, I don't believe they will take it quite as seriously as we who desire to put the thing over.

I remember the Buffalo Germans in 1904 played at St. Louis, and they won that title, and they won at Buffalo, and I think the Germans, perhaps, did more for basketball than any group in the country. Now, I see in our group a tendency to meet once a year and talk basketball but not to spend as much time with the sport writers of our country, of our cities, trying to develop better the sport in general. We are not doing that as much as we should, and, after all, this game of basketball is our sport, and we can do a great deal for it by communicating with the A. A. U. people.

Now, I am very happy to know that there has been a friendly settlement between the National Collegiate and the

A. A. U. of the dispute which threatened to cause a great rupture, and that feeling, ill-feeling, seems to have been obliterated, and the people who are going to put on the Olympics are the A. A. U. people. While the college men will have their part, the machinery is in the hands of the A. A. U., and, if we operate with the A. A. U., I think we have a better chance to get it across.

So, Mr. President, I feel that we have made some strides with the people in power, and I should suggest that if you write to Sam Barry at the University of Southern California—I got a very fine letter from the A. A. U. people saying that Mr. Barry

Officers and Board of Directors of the Association for 1930-31

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Scholl is interested and says that he will send a team from Mexico, the National A. A. U. Champions, and I have had some correspondence from Japanese teams. In South America basketball has taken a very strong hold, and they are quite anxious to send some one, so I can't say anything further than that we have a very strong possibility of having it incorporated—it would not be the Olympic Championship; it would be more as a courtesy exhibition. While it could be the championship in a sort of fashion, it would not be like the other sports, because there are not enough teams playing it, although we do have eighteen foreign countries

had done a wonderful lot for basketball on the Pacific Coast—he is in a position to give you the facts. Mr. Hunt is here from Stanford. I'd like to ask if the President will ask what he hears about things on the Coast. I should like to see each one of the coaches stimulate as far as possible the interest in the Olympic Conference. (Applause)

MR. HUNT: Dr. Allen has expressed about what I would say. One of the biggest, not necessarily drawbacks, but tendencies, is, of course, a very strong support in California of tennis, and the tennis people boost that to the limit, and being an "on the ground" proposition, it means the basketball people would have to be more active than they have been in the past in order to make basketball competitive at all with tennis. At the present time I hear quite a bit of talk among coaches, although very little has been said in the newspapers about the chances for basketball in the next Olympics, and if we are to have a chance to have basketball in the next Olympics, it is as Dr. Allen says; we have got to get busy and get publicity on it to make the authorities who put it on see the basketball game.

I think, however, that any arrangement, whether it is international basketball or whether it is connected with the Olympics at Los Angeles in 1932, would go over in great shape. I think there would be large crowds, and that they would doubtless make money. Moved by Dr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Hunt that the National Association of Basketball Coaches petition Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the A. A. U., to include basketball in the next Olympic program. Motion carried unanimously.

PRESIDENT RUBY: Now we come to a point in the program where we are to hear a man from outside of the organization on a subject pertaining to basketball. The newspapers give basketball a great deal of space on their sport pages. Most of the coaches, I think, have a little trouble with newspaper men now and then—disagree with their criticisms of the games, but there is one writer in Chicago who stands very high in the estimation of the coaches as to his ability to diagnose a basketball game and to write about basketball in an accurate manner, and that man is with us today, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce Mr. Albon Holden of the *Chicago Herald and Examiner*, one of the leading basketball writers of this section of the country, who will speak to us on basketball from the outsider's viewpoint. Mr. Holden. (Applause)

ADDRESS

Mr. Albon Holden

MR. PRESIDENT, Gentlemen: I received a letter from Mr. Ruby a few days ago asking me if I would speak to you briefly at this time on some of the viewpoints of an outsider on basketball, and in a weak moment I accepted without giving the matter any thought. The last two or three days I have been sitting over in Bartlett Gymnasium making up twelve or fifteen box scores a day, trying to figure out something to talk about. I have never played basketball, never coached it, never officiated; therefore, I am thoroughly qualified to speak as an expert on the subject. (Laughter) I am like that old fellow that said he had never laid an egg but he was a good judge of omelets. (Laughter)

Let's go back for a minute or two and review briefly the well-known history and growth of basketball. The game, as you are well aware, was created artificially almost over night to satisfy the demand for an indoor sport. The game sprang up first at the Springfield "Y" College in the East, and was the result of a contest at which I believe the senior class evolved a game that would be most suited for winter sport indoors. There were a few changes made within the next season or two, but within a very brief time basketball became established as a game. A game was needed that could be played on a limited space of floor indoors, which would necessarily limit the number of men playing to a small number, which would have, I believe was the idea at that time, some of the excitement and speed of football without the roughness that would be dangerous on the hardwood floors indoors.

Whoever it was—I think Dr. Naismith at Kansas had a great part in the forming of the game; in fact, he is called the father of basketball—that worked out this early game borrowed the feature of soccer or of polo or of hockey, taking a ball or an object and putting it into a goal, and the game evolved very quickly, but unlike hockey and unlike soccer and unlike polo and games of that kind, basketball is an artificial game, a game completely surrounded by "Thou shalt nots." You understand what I mean. It is entirely technical. There are so many limitations upon the game that it never has the big sweep to it that football does.

I have been looking at basketball for ten or fifteen years pretty regularly, averaging about twenty games a season in the Big Ten Conference and a great many outside games, and I have noticed in the last two years,

as you have all noticed, the slowing down of the game, a changing game, a fundamental revolution within the game that has so changed the style of basketball in general, with, of course, noticeable exceptions, that it is a very different game than it used to be two or three years ago.

I hoped to be able to present you some statistics today and I did spend two or three hours on them the other night; unfortunately, I left them at home. The one that I recall most distinctly is that the average score in the Western Conference four years ago was 33 to 29 and that the average score for the past season was 26 to 21 or 25 to 21, a reduction of about 12 or 13 points a game. Four years ago in the Conference there were sixteen games in which both teams scored 30 points. There were, as I recall, five games in which both teams scored 40 points and a number of games in which the winning team scored 50 points.

This season I started out on a swing around the Conference that I take early in January, seeing a game every two or three days, which opened up with Wisconsin at Northwestern, 23 to 14. I went down to Champaign: Illinois and Ohio State, 19 to 14; jumped over to Purdue: Michigan and Purdue, 22 to 19, I believe, or 23 to 19; back up to Madison: Wisconsin 14, Illinois 9; back down to Chicago, where Chicago won from Wisconsin, 23 to 21; down to Indiana: Wisconsin beat Indiana, 23 to 21; back down to Champaign for another game between Illinois and Wisconsin, two baskets in the first half; and throughout the season there was a marked slowing down of scoring.

Well, you men, of course, are familiar with basketball and you know the reason for it, that the slow break game has largely supplanted the fast break game, and it has reduced everywhere throughout the country scoring to a marked degree. I have figures on the other sections of the country. Just the other day I picked up a paper three or four weeks old, with a list of basketball scores in the state of Oklahoma played on a Saturday with some sixty or seventy high school scores listed, and there were nine 10 to 8 games and three 9 to 7 or 9 to 8 games. The extreme is carried even farther in high schools than in colleges. We had a game in middle Illinois this year where the score was either 2 to 2 or 2 to 4. It was settled in overtime by a big score of 10 to 8. I believe another game—I did not see this but I was told about it—in middle Illinois was 1 to 0.

I have had any number of officials come to me this year and say they simply don't know what to do when

they get in a ball game and neither team will play ball. Fred Young was telling me about a game he had (I believe last season but I am not sure) at Galesburg where the two teams sat at the opposite ends of the floor for the entire first half and well into the second half, and the band played and that was all there was of basketball. Now, of course, that is an extreme case, but those cases are happening, and they are happening all over the country every day.

We are used to thinking of Indiana basketball, particularly Indiana high school basketball, as war cry basketball up and down the floor; you shoot and I shoot, and the games wind up 55 to 49. Yet in a semi-final game in the Indiana State Tournament at the end of the first half the score was 7 to 3, and when the teams came back on the floor for the beginning of the second half, 15,000 people sat up and booed as, as Pat Page said to me a minute ago, he had not heard them boo in years at the team. They did not want that kind of game.

A typical example of the reaction of the public to slow breaking basketball I think I can cite. During this winter Northwestern played a game at Illinois. I did not see the game, but it was on Saturday night, and Northwestern won, I believe, 34 to 32. I got in Champaign the Sunday after the game and I had fifty people tell me that was the greatest basketball game they had ever seen played in Champaign. They were still raving about the game, and Illinois lost the game. Monday night Illinois played at Wisconsin. I am not attempting to go into the personalities here about Craig's game or Dr. Meanwell's game or anybody else's game, but Monday night at the end of the first half the score was 7 to 2—two baskets had been made. I went out for a smoke and everybody up and down the line said, "Isn't this a lousy game of basketball!" They were losing in both games, but it was not the fact that they were losing one and winning the other, but the public did not like the game.

Down in Champaign two or three weeks ago in the final Illinois State High School Tournament there was a little team from Waterman, a town I never heard of, that was beaten in its first game and should have won the game; and I think had they won that game they would probably have won the State Championship. They played one of the finest games of slow break basketball I have ever seen. In the first half they took five shots and made four baskets. In the second half they took seven shots and made five baskets. They missed three out of about twelve or thirteen shots in

the entire game. The rest of the game they were controlling the ball, making no effort to score, and slowed the game down to an absolute walk. It was perfect slow break basketball. They were beaten in an overtime basketball game in four extra periods because they did not stall in each of the four overtime periods when they were ahead, and I felt sorry that a bunch of kids should throw a possibility down at the last minute when their game was the best and they should have won. I said that to a lot of people and everybody I mentioned it to said, "Oh, well, anybody that plays that kind of game I am glad they lost." The public is not sold on slow break basketball.

I have been very much pleased over at the Chicago tournament—I like speed basketball—to find that the majority of the teams over there are playing fast break basketball, and the scores are running up in the 30's, with the winning team scoring 30 and the losing team 25 to 28 quite frequently. So apparently there still are a lot of championship basketball teams that are playing the fast break game.

I don't know whether the modern game, synthetic basketball, as I call it, is a better game or not than the old game. I mean better for the boys to play. It may not be quite as taxing on the physique, but we always used to think in the old days that the stamina was one of the important factors in the success of a basketball team, and that factor is practically eliminated now.

I saw a high school game at Fort Wayne, Indiana, this year. I will swear that neither team needed a shower bath when the game was over. (Laughter)

Just what, if it is decided that something must be done, is going to be done is a problem. I don't want to try to discuss that. I don't feel that I know enough about it, but certainly there is an unrest in the game. There are probably 30 per cent or 40 per cent of the coaches in the game that are fighting for the elimination of the center jump. There is another factor that wants the dribble eliminated or, at least, reduced to a single bounce. Others want the courts shortened so as to bring about more scoring. There have been twenty freak suggestions made. I read one yesterday—the man wants the game rules changed so that if at the end of the half or at the end of either half both teams have not made a designated score that the game shall continue until they have done so. (Laughter)

Down in, I believe it was Heidelberg, Ohio, this winter, the unrest

struck down there and they began experimenting in the gym classes and freshman games and finally arranged a game between Heidelberg and Wittenberg, I believe, though I am not positive. Two freshman teams played a game for an experiment in which any man could shoot at either basket at any time. Well, certainly that is as radical as anything that could possibly be dreamed of. It would simply change the game so that all present fundamentals of basketball would be utterly valueless. Every fundamental of the game would have to be revalued.

Certainly there would be very little sympathy with such a move. I don't suppose one coach in a thousand would favor it, but the idea behind it was that there was so much dissatisfaction down there that they are willing to try anything to see if they can work out a solution that will speed the game up and make it more interesting to the spectators.

I have seen a few games in the East this year, two or three, and several in past years, college games. I have seen no high school basketball. The games I have seen and the conversation I have had, indicate that the stalling or delayed offense, if you euphemistic coaches would rather call it delayed offense rather than stalling, is not as prevalent as it is in the Middle West. I don't know about down in your country, Dr. Allen, or farther West. Certainly the Southern high school teams in this tournament, and there are twelve or thirteen, are almost without exception not playing slow break basketball. It is a speed game with all of them. That Athens team is a beautiful passing team. They have cut out the bounce entirely. It is a speed passing game. Generally there is a dribbling team and so on, but in that Southern bunch they are all speed teams. So it may be this type of basketball, this epidemic, if you want to call it such, of slow break basketball is a typical Middle Western malady.

Gentlemen, I really am embarrassed because, man to man, every one of you here knows so much more about the game than I do, and I should not have accepted Mr. Ruby's invitation to talk at all, but I did like the opportunity of expressing to you the opinion I have found so general: that the public is not satisfied with the slow break basketball and would rather, as I see it, return to a speed game. Thank you. (Applause)

COACHING ETHICS COMMITTEE

George E. Cooper

Colorado Teachers College, Greeley

MR. MUNDORF, Mr. Grover and I informally discussed some of these points. After hearing this

gentleman who has just preceded me, I am reticent about offering any definite suggestions. One of the things that we need to know right away—and as I sat here listening to him I just thought of how basketball originated, how it progressed. Several years ago I played basketball and all the coaching I got was, "Here is the ball, boys, put it through the hoop more often than your opponents," and that is what coaching consisted of a number of years ago.

I went down to the University of Illinois when Ralph Jones was still there. I got my first insight into how you might prevent your opponents from scoring quite as often as you did, and as a matter of fact, coaching schools (and this is something we have to accept whether we want to or not) might be to blame on this particular point: over-emphasizing defense.

Now, as far as ethics are concerned, we earn our bread and butter, most of us here, by coaching basketball. Those who earn it by coaching football get cake in addition. But we have got to save the game for our own protection. For that reason, we do have to pay attention to what the public thinks, whether we want to or not, and one of the best places to start is with your own student body, and that is a responsibility that you have to accept, whether you want to or not.

One particular thing, and there is where different sections of the country differ, you will find different situations; in our particular locality, in Colorado, Utah, Montana, we have little, if any, complaint about the stalling in basketball and I realize in regard to some of these remarks by Mr. Holden a few minutes ago about where the game is held down to a few scores, that is a responsibility the coaches must accept, and that, to my mind, is where ethics come in; that it is our business to see that the game is made attractive not only to our students, and we are able to put across some of the high-sounding phrases we put in. If I'd ask any individual here to get up before his faculty or the president of his school and just say, "Well, this is why we are having athletics or why we are having basketball"—we will limit it to basketball. What do we endeavor to teach through basketball? We put in some high-sounding phrases and go out in the gym and forget them. After the basketball season is over at this particular time of year we can think more rationally than we can during the stress of the season. We are going to play a bitter opponent and a good many of the coaches, particularly those who might waver a little as far as their ability is con-

cerned, might sit up at night figuring out how they might stop the star of the opponents from scoring as many baskets as their mediocre players can make. For that reason the defense side of it is emphasized in your mind, and as a consequence, we just naturally grow into that.

The ethical part of it for coaches as a group, instead of trying to show up their opponents who are in the same line of work, is to get a well-balanced game of basketball as well as a well-balanced attitude toward it. Now, who is to blame will, no doubt, be expressed by others.

The ethics of the coaches as far as officials are concerned is a big point to be considered. As far as laying down any definite rules, it would be folly for me to stand up and tell you fellows how to act, or for any committee to stand up and tell another bunch who are in the same line of work how to act, how to conduct themselves; but there are certain principles that we consider, and one is the question of officials. There is not a game that I know of that is made or broken so readily as is basketball by the officials.

I sat over here during a game at the National Tournament yesterday, and after the game I walked up to the coach of the team that, well, shall I say he had reason to complain? and he was a gentleman through the entire game. I told him I appreciated his attitude. I sat there and watched him more than I did the ball game. He said, "Well, it is satisfying to know that somebody does pay attention to that feature of it."

Those are things, gentlemen, that you don't want to forget. What would you tell your president that you were having athletics for, and particularly basketball? What do you endeavor to teach? We should not forget that side of it. I sat here last year and heard "Piggy" Lambert and some of the other boys say when they are not having a really successful season that is the year they are teaching character, and sometimes that is the straw to which we cling when we are not quite as successful as we figure we might be. That is the time we are teaching that one thing.

As far as any definite recommendations are concerned, I think it would be folly for us to present any, but one of the things that these fellows, Mr. Mundorff and Mr. Grover, mentioned was the attitude that the coaches should take toward their fellow coaches. We are all in the same game together and there is no need for us to prejudice our personal attitude toward opponents, trying to show one another up.

Basketball in our particular region

is becoming more and more popular. Our seating capacity is inadequate at the present time. The public does like the game in our locality. Maybe it is because we are not quite as smart as other places where they do go to the extreme, but I think those are points that should be considered by all who are in it.

It is a game, as was presented here a moment ago in telling about the history of basketball, that is somewhat bred in between the rest, and is becoming more and more popular in a lot of places, becoming of financial assistance as far as the athletic program is concerned. (Applause)

Report of Membership Committee by Mr. Olsen:

In the absence of the chairman of the Membership Committee, H. G. Olsen, the Secretary made the following report: The total membership of the Association is 204. Of that number 155 are active members, 41 are allied and 8 honorary.

MR. ST. CLAIR: I believe if we had a little more literature, since you have so much money now, it might help some. I attempted this year to get a few members in my section by taking the application blanks that you sent to me and writing a few letters to the coaches that I knew personally. I think if we had a little more literature to send out besides just the application blanks we might do better. Of course, my section is rather far away for them to come, but we are really interested in basketball. I don't know about the allied members, though, being raised to \$5.00, whether there will be many of them or not.

MR. MAUER: I agree with that, because I believe you are limited to the section that you know these coaches in, and that is pretty limited; if you have four or five states, you don't know so many men within that. If you could get some sort of publicity that you could send to the cities within that state, sort of advertise the thing, you would get in connection maybe with some of these men that you would not meet otherwise.

MR. BOELTER: I took our Drake Relays mailing list, which is very large, and used up the stationery which was sent to me and asked for more, which Mr. Olsen was kind enough to send; so I sent the application blank and a letter urging every coach in our section of the country, college coaches, especially, and I think they had some response. I know some checks were sent to me and I sent them on to Mr. Olsen. But I am just a little afraid of the high school proposition of \$5.00 for some of the

(Continued on page 18)

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

VOL. X

MAY, 1930

No. 9

Published by
THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.
6858 Glenwood Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

Track and Field Athletics

THE outstanding track and field meets held during the winter or so-called indoor months were such meets as the I. C. A. A. A. A., the Western Conference, the Illinois Relays, the Texas and S. M. U. Relay Meets and such other college events as were held prior to April 1st.

Winter track so far has not assumed a place of importance on the interscholastic programs. Some of the high school teams have competed in invitational meets sponsored by the colleges but for the most part as yet the high schools have not developed indoor track to a degree comparable to high school basketball.

The most spectacular track and field meets which have already occurred during the month of April and which are scheduled to be held in May and the early part of June are the well established relay meets, the Conference, State High School Athletic Association and N. C. A. A. annual meets and tournaments.

Were it not for the school and college track meets, track and field athletics in this country would practically become non-existent. The relay meets and the Conference and state meets have done a great deal toward retaining the status of track and field as a major sport.

Many of the events on the college track program are very similar to the events in which the Greek athletes competed over 2,000 years ago. A sport that has had such a long and continuous history will prosper if wisely administered. The school and college track coaches have it within their power to give their sport its rightful place in the field of athletics.

Civil Laws and Athletic Rules

CIVIL laws are made primarily to serve the interests of the majority whose interests should be protected against any unsocial activities of the undesirable minority. They are, further, necessary as a means of establishing standards. To illustrate, it makes little or no difference whether motorists drive their cars on the right hand or left hand side of the road, provided all follow the same procedure. In England, drivers use the left hand side of the road

in accordance with custom and law, and in America our automobile traffic is directed on the other side of the road.

Athletic rules are necessary and desirable, first, to guarantee in so far as possible equal competition; second, to conserve the interests of the competing athletes; and third, to protect the game itself.

There are many people who have called attention to the fact that our athletic rules are not uniform. The greatest lack of uniformity is perhaps to be found in terms of the amateur rules. Further, there is lack of uniformity in the eligibility rules that have been adopted by the various college conferences. We have the same lack of uniformity, however, in our civil laws, as is witnessed by the fact that each state has enacted its own laws relative to murder, property rights, divorce, and all of the other things that affect our social and economic affairs.

It is possible for a Mussolini to cause to be enacted national laws respecting the acts and activities of a national group. In a democracy where the principle of self-government is respected, and where the people work out their own problems in their own way, there may be lack of uniformity so far as laws and law-making are concerned, but, after all, the smaller groups administer these matters presumably in such a way as to conserve their own interests.

While much may be said about the desirability of uniform amateur rules and uniform eligibility rules for college athletes, yet, after all, these are matters that primarily concern those most vitally affected. The National Collegiate Athletic Association has from time to time outlined what seemed to be desirable principles pertaining to amateur athletics. Each college group and each college conference, however, has adopted its own rules and has administered its own problems, thus respecting the principle of self-government, and what is more important, perhaps, has followed the principle of creating laws only when there first has been created a desire for such laws.

Administrative Boards and Associations

IN the last twenty-five years a great many organizations have been set up in this country for the purpose of administering the amateur athletics of different groups. Coincident with the formation of these organizations, amateur athletics have flourished. This is one indication that these organizations are serving a useful purpose. At the same time, it is a mistake to think of athletics in terms of administrative boards of control rather than in terms of those who constitute the athletic life of the nation.

The boards of control are needed to make rules in the interests of equal competition. They can serve a useful purpose by way of safeguarding amateur sports and by extending the rights and privileges of athletics. If, however, those who are chosen to serve these various organizations in an administrative capacity strive to build up their own power, authority and prestige, the organizations may be a menace instead of a beneficent instrumentality. In other words, athletic administrations have been established to

serve athletics, and athletics should never be conducted for the purpose of serving the interests of the administrators.

The Trend of Athletics

AT the present time, the American public is manifesting keen interest in amateur athletics. The fact is that not only the great bulk of athletics is amateur, but further, the most attractive contests and spectacles are those in which amateur athletes compete.

Formerly, the most spectacular events were administered by other than school and college men. Today, with conditions reversed, many are bewailing the fact that athletics in the educational institutions are being over-emphasized. If these men would study the history of athletics they would realize that if school and college athletics are made unattractive the high school and college boys will in large numbers compete in basketball tournaments, track and field meets, and swimming and wrestling tournaments conducted and sponsored by other than school and college administrators.

The athletic statesmen, those who have made the greatest contribution to amateur athletics and who are unselfishly striving to serve the interests of the young athletes of the country, doing what they can to eliminate undesirable athletic practices, believe that school and college athletics are in the main all right. On the other hand, there are those who may be called athletic politicians, or those who think shallowly regarding athletic matters, who, believing that death cures all, are proposing the curtailment of the athletics of the educational institutions to the end that such athletics will lose their attractiveness and, perforce, suffer a decline.

Another unmistakable trend in amateur athletics is toward more general participation in recreative sports. The colleges quite generally are not only conducting intercollegiate athletics but are offering opportunities to all who care to engage in intramural sports. Further, most of the colleges and universities require a certain amount of compulsory competition in some form or other of the physical education activities. The high schools have always followed the example set by the colleges, and, although the secondary schools are today lagging behind the institutions of higher learning in the matter of providing athletics for the general run of high school students, yet there are indications that conditions are changing, since the better high schools are in large measure serving the athletic interests of their entire student bodies.

It is being freely predicted that we will soon have the six hour day and the five day work week. In other words, our people in the future will have more time for outdoor sports and recreation than was true of those who lived in the earlier period.

The third tendency which may be mentioned relates to the attitude of the American people not only toward the rules of the game but also regarding eligibility rules. Eligibility rules, as has been suggested

many times previously, have been adopted partly at least for the purpose of guaranteeing, in so far as possible, equal competition among those who compete. This being true, it is just as unsporting to violate one of the eligibility rules as it is to violate a playing rule. The public generally does not yet appreciate the validity of this principle. The tendency, however, is toward enlightenment along these lines.

Coaches' Salaries

DR. PAUL H. DOUGLAS of the University of Chicago has recently published a book under the title "Real Wages in the United States—1890-1926," in which he suggests that in that period the real wages of ministers have increased 5 per cent while the real wages of elementary and high school teachers in the same period have increased 86 per cent. It would be interesting to know how much the real wages of college professors have increased since 1890. Undoubtedly college professors are paid inadequate wages. Many men have been lost to the teaching profession because they could earn more money in other fields and could protect themselves and their families against old age, sickness, or financial loss better than would have been possible had they continued working for the small salaries that the colleges and universities pay.

The North Central Association has laid down the principle that athletic coaches should not be paid larger salaries than those paid the college professors. It has not been shown that the athletic coaches are paid on the average extravagant salaries and in fact it cannot be shown because a number of studies so far made have indicated clearly that coaching as a profession is not highly remunerative.

Perhaps the real reason is that the college men who initiate the policies of the North Central Association feel that a college that pays its coaches more than it pays its academic professors is placing an undue emphasis on athletics. The ministers might suggest that the American people are over-emphasizing education because the real wages of teachers have advanced 86 per cent over the same period in which the real wages of the ministers have increased only 5 per cent. Ministers, school teachers, and college professors are entitled to higher wages than they now receive. If the North Central Association is interested in advancing the wages of college professors certainly everyone will or should give this Association his heartiest support. If that, however, is the object of the North Central Association it is difficult to believe that college men would expect to accomplish their aims by following the destructive policy of attempting to reduce coaches' salaries.

If the North Central Association should go to the extreme of forcing the members of that organization to reduce coaches' salaries to the level of the salaries paid heads of departments the coaches in the large universities would not for the most part be affected. The coaches in the small college, however, would quite generally leave for other fields or would engage in other work.



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**LOUISVILLE
SLUGGER**
Bats



Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches

(Continued from page 15)

coaches, whether they can afford to come into this or not. I am willing to try and send out more application blanks. I did not work on high schools because I did not have enough stationery. I sent to all the colleges in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa in my district, and I think there will be some more response if those can be followed up. I don't think a lot of the coaches knew they were supposed to be here and attend the meeting because I don't think Mr. Olsen got the applications in time to send the letters out. I mentioned it, telling them how urgent it was they join, but I did not mention about their being sure to come to this meeting or anything of the kind, but I know Mr. Winters, who won our Championship in the Iowa Conference, would have been here, but I did not have a chance to express it to him.

PRESIDENT RUBY: I tried a different scheme by sending out a questionnaire to the high schools on various questions pertaining to the rules in an effort not only to get that information and to get the high school coaches of Illinois in here to the meeting, but also to get the name of the Association in the Chicago newspapers. I don't know whether it is going to have much of an effect, but I think that we have more of our local people here than we have had in previous years. If each member, particularly each Membership Chairman, would hit on some scheme of publicity whereby you can get the Association's name in the local newspapers, then we certainly can get a more active membership.

MR. WHITE: (Officials Committee) We have nothing to offer at this time.

PRESIDENT RUBY: It has been suggested we have some reports from different members concerning basketball in different sections of the country, not only who won, but also the type of play that has been employed. Unfortunately, even with our great Chicago newspapers we are unable to find out the scores or the standing of the teams far away. It was only after the season was over that I found out that Sam Barry had won a championship on the Coast. I believe that is true with most of the coaches. We don't know the champions until after the Rule Book comes

out and then sometimes we don't read it. So I am going to call on some of the different men from representative districts to make a report on the winning teams and the style of basketball played, and so on, so that the body can really know what has occurred. Mr. Hunt.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE

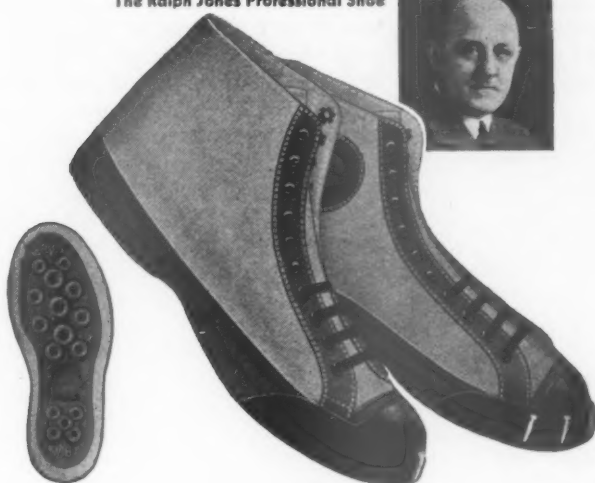
E. P. Hunt

Stanford University

M. R. CHAIRMAN, I have been out there twelve years trying to find out something about it, myself. This year most of the teams on the Pacific Coast shifted to a man-to-man defense. Several of them played the man-to-man all over the court, so there has been very little stalling. Hardly any of the teams that I have seen on the Coast have tried to stall at all. What few have have suffered just about as much as those who have stalled for a purpose, and most of the teams last year used a fast break, but as our newspaper friend has told us, the delayed game has been played in the Mid-West and gradually worked out to the Coast, and this year hardly any team in the San Francisco Bay District has used a quick break. The block game has been tried but with very little success. A few of the teams are playing a zone. The University of California at Los Angeles and Stanford and quite a few of the club teams in the San Francisco Bay region used the shifting or sliding zone defense.

The officiating on the Pacific Coast is a little bit different from the basketball officiating I have seen in the Kansas City tournaments and also here at this tournament. I believe they are calling progress very closely on the Pacific Coast and this makes the whistle blowing all the time. The teams from the Mid-West coming to the Coast have had some little trouble getting used to the type of officiating there. I don't believe basketball is as popular on the Pacific Coast this year from the spectator's viewpoint as it has been during the past three. The University of Southern California won the Pacific Coast Conference, defeating the University of Washington, who was the winner of the Northern Division, for the championship play-off. This is Sam Barry's first year. He had a large team playing entirely slow break block game on offense and a man-to-man on defense. (Applause)

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE

H. C. Beresford
University of Colorado

MY report will take in quite a bit of territory, at that. The Rocky Mountain Conference is divided in two divisions, Eastern and Western Divisions, and the Western Division has in its membership the Montana State team, which came to our section of the Middle West last Christmas, and the Utah teams and Montana on the Western and Colorado and Wyoming on the Eastern. Montana State had a streak of hard luck and lost to the Utah Aggies in the Western Division, I think more as a matter of schedule than anything else. That state is a little isolated from the rest and had to play four games together and had a streak of tough luck.

In the Eastern Division, Colorado University won and Wyoming got second and Colorado College third. I think we have had very little trouble with stalling because, well, just to cite a few examples, Dyche's Montana team beat Utah, 50 to 49, one overtime or two overtime periods. I read a very interesting account in the Salt Lake paper about the type of defense of the Montana State team, in which they had held the other teams to an average of 38 or 39 points, which is considered very good as a defensive average; so you can see there is not much chance to stall there. It is a very obvious offensive game.

On the Eastern side we play a little more defensive. Our average this season was 35 for our side and 23 for the other side. Our scores are a little lower due to probably a little more balance of offense and defense. On the offense we break fast when we have a chance. We don't start the delay right away. If we can get the ball out and get through we do. If we can't we go into the delay game. It is a mixture of the two. I don't think there is any obvious delay game right through. I know, anyway, we played them fast, and they broke on us when they had a chance and broke down through and were gone. They did not dribble.

As far as interest is concerned, the interest is getting better every year. We have to close our doors before the game an hour now instead of a half hour as before. There is no limit to it as far as I can see out there, if the game keeps on at its present rate.

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

Charles F. Bassett
University of Arkansas

THE Southwest Conference is made up of seven teams, all Texas teams except the University of Arkansas. It simmers down to a

case of Texas against Arkansas. As it happened this year, Arkansas came out on top of the heap with ten games won and two games lost. Texas finished second and Southern Methodist of Dallas third.

Basketball down there I think is on the up-grade all along. It is getting better all the time, and I think the interest is growing all along. This last year several teams used the slow break, strictly slow break, including ours, and some teams used the combination; whenever they got the ball out fast it was a fast break; otherwise it was a slow break. Practically all of the teams use a man-to-man defense or some combination of the man-to-man defense mixed with the zone. Some teams will start out with the zone and probably shift to the man-to-man before the game is over. Even with the majority of teams using the slow break in offense the scores down there would run all the way from 24 and 25 up to 41 and 42. There were only three or four scores that ran into the 40's and very, very few scores that ran into the "teens" as you might say. I think the interest down there is getting better right along. The only thing that limits us is the capacity of our gymnasiums. A few of them are small and can't seat over 1,500 to 2,000 people, but they do play to full crowds of 4,000 and 5,000 in Houston, and the University of Texas is just completing a splendid new gym that will seat 9,500. (Applause)

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE, SOUTHERN SECTION

Roy Mundorff
Georgia Tech

I EXPECT the Southern Conference is the largest conference in number of teams represented in the country. We have twenty-three teams, and the championship is decided by means of a tournament. I never won that tournament so I don't think it is a good idea. (Laughter) Nevertheless, this year the University of Alabama won the tournament by defeating Duke by about a 4 to 5 point score. The University of Alabama went through the season undefeated, playing probably 90% of their regular schedule games in Tuscaloosa, the home court.

In regard to the stalling game I don't think we are troubled with that much throughout the South. I might give you an incident of a high school team. They had a game in Southern Georgia in which one of the coaches when his team had scored three or four points and the other team had one or two points immediately sat down in the court, and the other team had their defense fall

back and wait for the approach or advance. The score ended something like 9 to 7 or 6 to 5. The following year that coach that started that stalling business could not get any games. The newspapers were so against it that no one would play him. That sort of ended the stalling business in Georgia.

In the Conference we don't run into any stalling, much. Now and then we will run into a little bit, mostly at the end of the game. We play mostly a man-to-man defense with about three of the teams playing a zone, three in the whole Conference. With this man-to-man defense we usually—if there is a slow breaking game, it occurs with two men down the floor starting the play, and most of the teams play against that by putting two men pretty far down the court to prevent the start of the play, and in that way we don't get much of a stalling game, as much as we do of more or less of a mechanical offense, and that I think helps out quite a bit.

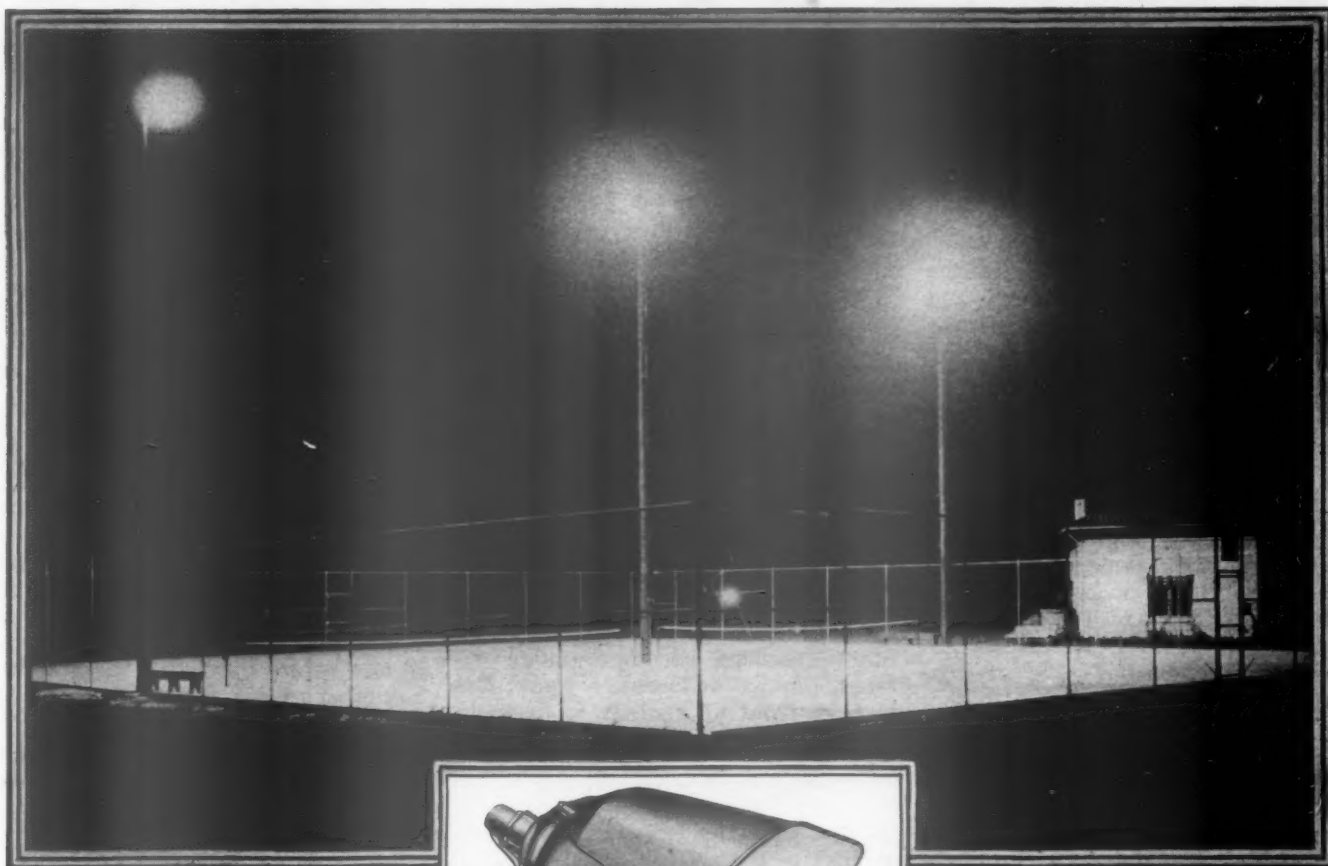
In regard to the attendance in the South, I am sure that the game is progressing insofar as public interest is concerned. I know at Georgia Tech the plan is to build a new gym in the next year or so, seating about 7,500 people, and in other schools around there the attendance is increasing each year. There is a plan under foot right now—it has only arrived to the extent where the coaches are talking about it, not the schools so much—of splitting the Conference into two distinct sections of about ten teams each, and playing a regular schedule and deciding a championship that way, and then having the two champions play each other. I don't know how far that will go, but that, I think, is the more satisfactory way of determining the championship, rather than what we now have. I am sure that is the only place in the country in college basketball that I know of that a championship is decided in that way, and I think there is going to be a big change within the next year or so.

"BIG SIX" CONFERENCE

Louis Menze
Iowa State College

IN our Conference this year Missouri won and we had eight wins and two defeats. George Edwards used a man-to-man defense and changed from a fast break this year to a slow break part of the time. Dr. Allen's team, the University of Kansas, was second with seven wins and three defeats. Dr. Allen changed from a zone defense part of the time this year to a man-to-man. His offense, while last year and previous

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years, was not a fast breaking offense, was even a little more this year. Nearly everybody used a zone defense with a fast breaking offense. Iowa State used a man-to-man defense with a slow breaking offense part of the time. Oklahoma used both a zone and man-to-man defense with a fast breaking offense. Kansas Aggies used a man-to-man defense with a fast breaking offense part of the time.

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE

J. C. Truesdale
Grinnell College

THE Missouri Valley Conference consists of Washington and Creighton dividing first place, Drake and Grinnell dividing second and the Oklahoma Aggies third. I think in our Conference this year no set type of play prevailed throughout the season, even with the same team. The offensive and defensive problem in each individual game was an individual matter. It might be the same as the preceding game or it might not, which I think makes for a very healthy situation, and I think in all the Conference games interest has increased tremendously. One of the teams at least is a new team in the Conference and considerable rivalry is being built up with them, and I expect interest throughout the Conference will be tremendously increased when they become thoroughly, the people, acquainted with them throughout the Conference.

IOWA INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

Glenn A. Bingham
Iowa Wesleyan

THE Conference consists of fourteen schools, and a few teams are playing with non-conference opponents. Carthage College is one opponent that used the delayed offense, which is hard to cope with. Most of the teams in that Conference used a fast breaking offense and a man-to-man defense. Occasionally the team used a zone defense, though the team that won the championship used an exceptionally fast breaking offense with a zone defense at least part of the time, but the thing which they emphasized mostly was shooting at the basket and depending upon three tall men that were well coached on following in and getting possession of the ball and making their volley shot good. Of course, you know that will win basketball games any day, especially if they are tall enough and good enough to get the ball. (Laughter) The games that aroused the most interest were those played by teams that had a reputation for being teams that played a fast breaking offense and I know in this discussion regard-

ing stalling that it arose because I took a team over to Carthage and we sat on one end of the floor and they sat on the other end of the floor and we were just experimenting on their floor to see how it would work. (Laughter) It worked all right. Personally, I tried to get the referee to follow me. He would not even do that, to put the ball to play, so the thing I could say is this, from a coaching standpoint you know that your boys will do what you tell them to, as brought out by Mr. Cooper in his thought on ethics. If you tell them to stand at one end of the floor they will stand there. One of my players came down to the other end of the floor and said, "Say, this is no fun. Let's play." I said, "All right," and they tore in. I think that might be a part of the answer. I have had other reports in a meeting where the coaches had agreed not to block, yet they did block. Maybe it was hard to keep from blocking. Maybe they thought the others would not block and you'd have a defense. The teams that played the best ball, Central College, that won the Championship, and State Teachers, used a blocking offense, that is, deliberately placed one man in front of another to open up a path for the ball.

"BIG TEN" CONFERENCE

David MacMillan
University of Minnesota

I HAVE surely appreciated hearing from you gentlemen today. I learned my basketball in the East and I coached on the Pacific Coast seven years and have been in the Middle West three years; so I can appreciate the difference in the game; both in the East and on the Pacific Coast, the coaches are not quite so serious about winning games as we are in the Middle West. In fact, I believe most of us coaching in the Big Ten, especially, would give almost anything to win a game. That makes it tough on the rest of the coaches because if a game is lost it is just too bad.

The scores, as you have heard before, in the Big Ten, have been closer this past year than they have in the past, although Purdue has had very large scores this year. I think they have scored more in the Big Ten this year than they have any other season or has any other team. Every place I have gone the crowds are better and the sportsmanship of the crowd is better, due to the fact that the schools themselves have been trying to control the crowds.

At Minnesota we have been drawing better crowds and I want to say we'd have a real crowd there if some of these other coaches would only let Minnesota win a few games. The

home crowd loves to see the home team win. They are not so particular about what you do away from home. It is mostly as the gentleman mentioned, an experiment away from home, sitting on one end of the floor and the other team on the other end. You can't do that at a home game or you'd be like the fellow in the high school game that could not get any games next year.

I am, personally, in favor of fast breaking, fast passing games. I believe the games could be improved a whole lot more by passing more and discontinuing dribbling, though the dribble should be there. I believe fast passing is what people are looking for.

If you will pardon a personal experience, I played professional a few years. We always attempted to put on an exhibition for the crowd. This game is our bread and butter, and I think that besides winning a game we ought to give the people an exhibition that they will want to come back and see. I think at Minnesota our crowds are coming there just as much to see us play, knowing we are going to lose before they come there, as for any other reason, and I think it is due practically to the fact that we do but very little dribbling and proceed to pass the ball and keep it moving.

BUCKEYE CONFERENCE

B. F. Grover
Ohio University

MR. CHAIRMAN, in Ohio, as you all know, we are made up of a large number of small schools and some larger schools. A few years ago we had a conference similar in size to the Southern Conference of twenty-three to twenty-five schools, which was entirely too unwieldy for satisfactory schedule making. The result was that the six larger schools, including Ohio Wesleyan and Wittenberg and Denison and Miami and Ohio University withdrew from the organization and formed what they called the Buckeye Intercollegiate, and until recently with the withdrawal of Wittenberg they went along on a basis of six schools, playing double around the schedule in basketball, alternating in football with a double round in football and alternating the rest of the sports.

There has been a trend in the Conference this year to have a variance with reference to the various team defenses that were used. Schools that are being coached by individuals that had always used the man-to-man defense drifted into a zone defense or a combination between the two. Ohio Wesleyan changed this year at least part of the

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Basketball

In addition to these two grid strategists you will have the opportunity of hearing other outstanding coaches who have gained fame with other types of play. They are: Arnold Horween of Harvard; Walter Steffen of Carnegie Tech; Jess Hawley, formerly of Dartmouth, and Duke Dunne, line coach at Harvard.



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TOM ROBINSON
Swimming

season from the man-to-man defense to a zone defense and at my place for the last ten years I have always used a man-to-man defense until this year. Due to the outstanding weakness of the inability to make satisfactory size for size and speed for speed in my team I was forced in various games in going against the team particularly that I thought was poor in floor shots to shift to the zone defense, and at times would change during the games from the zone to the man-to-man or vice versa.

We have had very little trouble in our league this year with the stalling part of the game. Last year, I think, Mr. Olsen of Ohio State reported the outstanding game of that league, which was played between Denison and Wittenberg, where Denison was satisfied to stay in their retreated defense position, figuring they might have a better chance to win in the last five minutes of the game than to go out after the ball in the early part of the stall by Wittenberg, which they did do, winning, 13 to 11, in favor of Denison. As Mr. Olsen reported, those 5,500 fans were pretty dissatisfied and nearly tore the auditorium down and demanded their money back, and those who had purchased season tickets wanted to turn them in at that time, which more or less broke up stalling tactics in that league.

We ran into one team this year on our own court that we had beaten, 25 to 7, and we had decisively defeated that team on their own court earlier in the season. The only thing I figured, he did not want to be beaten worse than 25 to 7, so when he got hold of the ball he took it back to his end of the court. I did not like to see that so I sent my boys down after the ball and we went down and got the ball as much as we possibly could.

Our crowds in the Buckeye Conference are quite large, taking up the full seating capacity of every gymnasium, and, with the exception of Denison, the gyms seat anywhere from 2,700 to 4,500. It is very closely competitive. The average scores of the league this year with the teams we played were 33 to 29. We decided a definite championship, something that could not be done in the Ohio Conference when we were members of that group. The result is we have a great deal more student interest, due to the fact that the league is so small and due to the proximity of the schools, because there is no school farther from another than 175 miles, except Miami at Oxford. We feel that basketball is on the upward trend in Ohio, and we feel as though it will continue. The thing

that is confronting us the same as in most sections of the country is to satisfy the great number that want to see basketball, particularly at the University of Cincinnati. We played Ohio Wesleyan and they seat close to 3,000 and they had to close the doors about an hour before the game. The result is that we are all eager to get into larger halls where we can accommodate the crowd.

We experimented some with the elimination of the tip-off and so forth in that league. That will be discussed later, but nevertheless, it shows the great possibilities of the league.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC SECTION

Dr. H. C. Carlson

University of Pittsburgh

MR. CHAIRMAN, we are neither East nor West, as in our section sometimes we class as East and sometimes West. The game is definitely on the uptrend in our section. We are not troubled with stalling. There was an unusual occurrence this year. We were playing with West Virginia, and they went into a zone defense inside their foul line and they had it on us in size and there was no particular point in taking the ball through or trying to take it through. We took that ball up within three feet of the foul line, and eighteen minutes of the second half was played within three feet of the West Virginia goal. We could not shoot from our side. We had been used to working it in all year. We kept the ball there. The question is, we kept the ball moving. We were putting on the show Mr. MacMillan spoke about. That is what the people like to see, the ball moving. If you have ever seen the original Salvage play, that is what took the breath of the spectators. Keep the ball moving at all times. We kept the ball moving. We were putting out a lot of energy. They stayed inside of the foul line.

When we come to the stalling proposition, I think we must decide what a stall is. We will have to define it. I could not agree to the proposition that my team was stalling as long as they were keeping the ball moving in going through there. The other team stayed up there until the last two minutes. Then they came out, and there was a ball game for two minutes. We finally won.

We went up to their floor. They put the five men inside of the foul line and kept them there. We have got to define what stalling is. I can't say West Virginia is a stalling team. As soon as they got the ball they went down the floor to beat the cars on a fast break. You can't say they were a stalling team on the of-

fense, because they were not, but on the defense the burden of proof is on them, if there is anything disagreeable. I feel the fact that as they had five men and kept these little kids out of there, they were probably stalling.

The game is on the uptrend. That opens up the old argument, but if the zone defense will give out a little bit and give the little fellows a chance to get in there I don't think they are stalling, but when they stick them, all five, in there I think they are the stalling ball players.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE, NORTHERN SECTION

R. A. Smith

Washington and Lee University

MR. CHAIRMAN, I feel that Mr. Mundorff covered our situation pretty thoroughly. We are in the same conference with Georgia Tech, but our team is in the Northern Section. We don't get a chance to meet the far Southern teams. I have one of the three teams that is using the zone defense he was speaking of. I think the type of basketball in the South is such that we don't have any stalling whatsoever in our section, hardly. As a matter of fact, I don't know of a team that stalled. My team is playing its own defense and the other team insists on holding the ball, possibly—we go out and get it man-to-man and have always done it. Of course, I feel more inclined to think that we have got to play this game to satisfy the spectators, and Mr. Holden's talk this morning convinced me thoroughly that this is true.

The other side of it is, I happen to be Director of Athletics down there as well as handling the financial strings, and we are interested in the gate receipts. (Laughter) That is the other side of it.

I think there are a lot of things that we could do probably to improve the game, but just what they are in that section I don't know. I think one of them is this thing of putting a man out of the game on four personal fouls. I can't see that at all. (Laughter) There is a lot of argument there. I will probably get swamped, but it is a fact. I know we played a game with Duke this year and they came down to our place and we would have beaten them on that floor. We had very strict rules. They had four men out of the game. In fact, I don't think they had any more to put in. We let them put one back. We had two out. Duke beat us. After the game was over I was in one sense of the word glad they had. Due to the fact that they had had

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four men eliminated on our floor I would not have felt right about winning on our floor. The crowd was not satisfied. For another thing, both teams had scrubs in there playing on the zone. People pay money and go there to see the best men play. (Laughter)

As to the question of stalling, I will say we are not bothered with that. As a matter of fact, you will find the teams all playing either zone or man-to-man and generally shifting between the two. We used a zone part of the game, then shifted to man-to-man, when the occasion arose. I think the teams in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee and that section that we come in contact with play practically the same kind of game. You will find certainly a sense of good sportsmanship and ethics all through. We don't seem to have any trouble along that line at all. The crowds in that section are not what they ought to be. They ought to improve although we played Kentucky this year with a crowd I think of about 4,000 or 5,000 and had to close the doors before the game ever started. I think that basketball is on the uptrend all through that section and is getting to be more popular all the time. I think it could be made more so, but that is one of the problems I just mentioned.

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE

Arthur L. Powell
University of Buffalo

I THINK there are other coaches in New York State more qualified to talk about basketball than I am; namely, Mr. Goy and Mr. Andreas. We belong to a conference that comprises New York schools outside of Colgate and Cornell and Syracuse. I had a club this year that won the New York State Conference, in which the club played sixteen games, six of them non-conference games. They averaged 38½ points per game against their opponents' 22½.

New York State is not troubled with the stall. All teams primarily play it man-for-man. Some of them play the zone defense.

Looking at the stalling proposition, I think your stall is a sectional difficulty, and not a national difficulty. Our biggest trouble in New York State in Eastern basketball is the block, which you Western folks don't recognize. The best officials in the Eastern section, no two of them agree as to what constitutes a block. You fellows block deliberately and let it go at that. (Laughter) But your stall, as I look at it, in the Middle West is primarily your own problem. Neither one of you wants to take a

chance. In the East, if your opponents are ahead and you are behind you go after them. That is the recognized fact in Eastern basketball. Whenever you are behind you go after them, and each coach bears that in mind and the players understand that. If you came to Chicago and were going down a dark alley, making a turn, and you knew a fellow was waiting around the corner to hit you on the head you would not expect to go through. I say the same thing pertains to the stall game in modern basketball. I don't see why you should expect an offensive team to attempt to go through five men who deliberately stand there waiting for you. In the East we don't do it. A man-for-man game prevails entirely with the professional shift to take the loose man. Most teams are passing teams and we notice that the teams who are successful are the passing teams and not so much the dribbling teams, who dribble through and then pass and cut. Those teams that can handle the ball in our state are usually the successful teams.

... Adjourned at 12:30 ...

THE afternoon session began at 2 o'clock.

PRESIDENT RUBY: I want to introduce Mr. J. L. Bingham, who is assistant to the President of the A. A. U., and Chairman of the National A. A. U. Basketball Committee.

ADDRESS

Mr. J. L. Bingham

Chairman A. A. U. Basketball Committee

IT just occurred to me this morning while I was listening to your meeting, the thing which the A. A. U. is trying to regulate in its national championships every year in basketball is the spiking or loading of its teams during the week or two preceding the tournament. We feel that that is hurting the A. A. U. Championship, especially in the eyes of the college men. The colleges bring in a certain team which has performed all season, and then come down to Kansas City or wherever the tournament is held and find that independent teams composed of college stars from various sections of the country who have been recruited at the last minute are there.

We want to get your opinion, I think we can easily incorporate it in our regulations, as to how that thing should be handled. We did intend this year to incorporate in our rules a rule to the effect that a college man could not participate on an independent team in the tourney unless he has permission from his Athletic Director or those in charge of the athletic program. We tried to do that this year. I learned today for the first time that in one case that

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was overlooked where a man participated on the team and will be ineligible for baseball this spring. The A. A. U. is very much opposed to a boy coming into its tournament and making himself ineligible for his college athletics for the remainder of that year or the remainder of the competition. Or, if you'd like to go further than that we'd like to have your ideas as to what would help the tournament in the eyes of the college men.

The A. A. U. is becoming very rapidly collegiate. President Brundage is a college man and in selecting an assistant to the President they recruited me from the college ranks. I have had sixteen years of college work, and we are trying to build the A. A. U. along college lines, and we want the college ideas. The organization has been criticized in the past for the certain type of politics that has governed the organization and we are getting away from that. We are getting the college group in. Probably 75% of the men connected with the organization now are college men, either directly affiliated with the colleges or having had college athletic experience.

I was not here this morning to hear Dr. Allen's talk about the basketball situation in the Olympics, but until coming here I had the impression and I still have the impression that basketball has been added as a sport for the 1932 Olympic games. It is my impression that the country holding the Olympics can add two sports. I believe you referred to one. That is just an impression. Had I known it I would have checked it up before coming here. But the thing that leads me to believe that thing is true is that the Los Angeles group have requested that the 1932 National A. A. U. Championships be held on the Coast to stimulate interest.

All of these things are tending to develop an outstanding college team for 1932 or an independent team, whichever the better team might be. But it is time now that we get together with the college men and formulate some very drastic regulations in the conduct of the championships wherever they are held. If this organization will submit to the A. A. U. some resolutions based on anything that you would care to suggest we will be glad to take it up and I am sure it will go through. (Applause)

DR. ALLEN: I should like to move that the National Association of Basketball Coaches petition the A. A. U. to the effect that no man who
(Continued on page 47)

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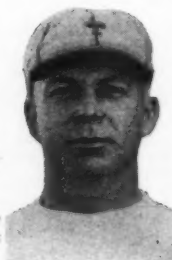
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The Results of an Intramural Football Experiment

The results reported in this article were obtained from experiments conducted by the department of Physical Education at the University of Wisconsin during the seasons of 1927-1928-1929

By George Little

IN the April issue the origin of this experiment was explained. The progress and results of the experiment for the years of 1927 and 1928 were outlined.—Editor's note.

(3) *Contribution of Service by Physical Education Course Seniors.* During the current season, we received excellent cooperation from our Professional Course Chairman, Mr. Lowman and his assistant, Mr. Nohr. They assigned for our use three times a week, seven members of the senior class who acted as instructors and squad organizers in compliance with their requirement for practice teaching. These young men did a splendid piece of work. They were helpful in our preliminary training of the large squad, in the selection of squads after the pre-season training period, and finally by their foresighted leadership when the competition was in full swing. They assumed responsibility in such a way as to mark them as first class potential instructors in physical education.

(4) *Skilled Coaching.* At the very outset of the season, the instructional staff, including the group of seniors just mentioned, Mr. Robert Kasiska, assistant to the writer, all agreed that we would daily organize our work as instructors in such a way as to eliminate sluggish methods in practice. We did not wish to separate the so-called "chaff from the wheat" in competition, but we did organize embryo squads for beginners. These squads were supervised by the less experienced instructors, all of whom had some playing experience. We brought the squad along more rapidly, and they all seemed to enjoy their participation better than ever.

(5) *Intramural Football Tournament.* We took advantage of an excellent opportunity afforded by an open date, November 16, on the Varsity Football Schedule, to inaugurate our first annual campus football tournament. On that date, we scheduled games between teams of the Wisconsin League and members enrolled in the new Physical Education League. We played the semi-finals for the touch football championship and scheduled additional games in the

regular leagues which totaled participation on the part of thirty-two teams engaging in sixteen games of both types of football. There were not great crowds to witness this competition, but there were several hundred people who were vitally interested in the competition of their immediate friends and organization members.

(6) *Doubling Up with Equipment.* In the second week of November the potential members of the Fraternity League had been getting in condition by participating in touch football. They were then assigned the 150 suits used by the Wisconsin League for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday competition. This represented for the most part fraternity games to be played before the beginning of inclement weather.

(7) *Wisconsin League Members Aided Other Campus Units.* It was very evident that members of the Wisconsin League, who had played as freshmen, either in 1927 or 1928, were very helpful in organizing new campus units and in many cases assuming full responsibility for the practice and standard of play of such units. As an example of this, the captain of the Fraternity League of the current year, Joseph Schubach, was developed the year previous as a member of one of the teams in the Wisconsin League where he had been chosen as an All-American League tackle in 1928 and accorded the same honor in the Fraternity League in 1929.

(8) *High Standard of Fraternity Competition.* It was our experience that the standard of fraternity competition was higher than in any other year. It was quite evident that the men were in better physical condition for their games. They seemed to be willing to accept gracefully the decision of the officials, and, even though they universally employed the huddle, the direction of the teams on the field was left largely to the captain in charge.

(9) *Units of Competition Applicable to All Sports.* In the formation of various leagues designed from the standpoint of natural rivalry, it should be observed at this time that

these same units form the backbone for all intramural competition. They carry on their competition in season with the same type of interest and enthusiasm that exemplifies itself during the fall. There is no less interest throughout the year in such sports as basketball and indoor track during the winter, baseball and outdoor track during the spring. Therefore these same basic units form the background for intramural competition in football, cross country, basketball, indoor track, ice hockey, wrestling, boxing, tennis, baseball, diamond ball, outdoor track, bowling, swimming and golf.

(10) *Opportunity for Development of Leaders.* On the day of games, the squads were handled entirely by undergraduates. Student coaches were advised to sit on the bench and make substitutions throughout the game, which naturally developed each student in charge of his respective team. The conduct of the team on the field was the responsibility of the respective captain. In observing the improvement of team play, each month, for the past three seasons, it has also been very evident that many leaders have also been greatly improved.

(11) *Healthy Response by Student Body.* The best known method of pointing out the increased interest in this movement is by the employment of a few statistics showing the importance of conduct of practice and scheduled game participation.

V. STATISTICS SHOWING FIGURES CONCERNED WITH THREE YEAR STUDY THE 1929 CAMPUS LEAGUES Showing How Their Participation Is Conducted

1. *Wisconsin League*
 - a. Composed of four separate squads.
 1. Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania and Cornell.
 - b. Practice three times per week.
 - c. Each team participates in one game per week.
 - d. Duration of training period—eight weeks.
 - e. Receive daily instruction by Staff.
 - f. Number participating—150.
 - g. Physical Education credit granted for season.

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1. Personnel composed largely of Freshmen and Sophomores.

2. Dormitory League

- Composed of Tripp and Adams Halls.
- Each Hall consists of eight sections.
- Each section consists of thirty-two men.
- Each section is so organized as to support a team in intramural competition in seasonal sports.

1. Each section names for Bashford, Botkin, Fallows, Faville, Frankenburger, Gregory, High, LaFollette, Noyes, Ochsner, Richardson, Siebecker, Spooner, Tarrant, Van Hise and Vilas.

- Fifteen sections participate in touch football.
- Daily practice sessions, and participation in two games per week under supervision of respective Fellow, who is a graduate student.
- Affords excellent basis of natural rivalry as all groups live together, and each group is equal in size.
- Entire membership is confined to Freshman class.
- Physical Education credit granted.
- Number participating in touch football—255.
- Number participating in regular football—30.

3. Fraternity League

- Composed of various campus fraternities.
- Forms natural basis of competition as members live in respective homes, and keen rivalry exists.
- Each fraternity possesses an Athletic Director, who assumes full responsibility for the leadership of the team in practice and games.
- Each fraternity participates in approximately twelve sports annually.
- Number participating in regular football—28 teams—400 men.
- Number participating in touch football—34 teams—500 men.
- No Physical Education credit granted. Will offer credit in 1930

with equipment and instruction available.

4. Church League

- Composed of different denominations.
- Practice sessions planned by student.
- Leaders selected by each Church.
- Team captains have entire responsibility for games.
- Number participating in touch football—68.
- No regular football this past season.
- No Physical Education credit granted because this activity was not supervised by a staff member.

5. Physical Education Courses

- Composed of football instructional units.
- Consists of Sophomores and Juniors.
- Not organized primarily for competition.
- Compete chiefly during November.
- Army and Navy series develop for first year.
- Meet in final series with Wisconsin League teams, as training period is similar.
- Football coaching credit for fall course.
- Classes in charge of Varsity Football staff members.
- Number participating in regular football—50.

Note: The above units form a most natural basis of rivalry for intramural competition. In former days when the University enrollment was approximately 2,000, there was great interest in interclass sports, bringing the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior into competition. With the enrollment now of 9,500 students, of which part 5,400 are men, the interclass competition ceases to be of natural interest.

From further study of this problem it is fair to say that the most natural basic unit of rivalry exists among groups equal in membership, possessing similar standards of competition and who are closely associated in university life.

INTRAMURAL FOOTBALL PARTICIPATION Competitive Campus Units

REGULAR FOOTBALL

Year	Fraternity Teams	Dormitory Teams	Wisconsin League	Church League	Total Games	Total Participants
1927	26	..	4	6	55	625
1928	26	..	4	4	50	526
1929	28	4	4	..	48	662

TOUCH FOOTBALL

Year	Fraternity Teams	Dormitory Teams	Wisconsin League	Church League	Total Games	Total Participants
1927	32	15	..	8	200	1,167
1928	31	16	..	4	195	711
1929	34	15	..	4	224	900

Note: 1,167 in 1927 and 711 in 1928 shows decrease due to change in decision regarding Physical Education credit.

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TOTAL EXPENSE OF EXPERIMENT

1. Cost of uniform and field equipment.

Article of Equipment	Quantity	Estimated Value of Each Article	Total Value
Shoulder pads	126	\$1.00 each	\$126.00
Shoes	143 pr.	2.00 per pair	286.00
Pants	184 pr.	1.50 per pair	276.00
Jerseys	141	1.50 each	221.50
Stockings—			
Heavy	143 pr.	.20 per pair	28.60
Light	194 pr.	.10 per pair	19.40
Head gears	51	2.00 each	102.00
Miscellaneous Equipment			
Footballs	28	2.00 each	56.00
Whistles	10	.75 each	7.50
Football sacks	3	2.00 each	6.00
Rubber bands	—	—	3.00
Shoe laces	—	—	1.50
Inner soles	—	—	2.25
Pumps and laces	2	1.25 each	2.50
Lineman sticks	5	1.00 each	5.00

Total Estimated Value of Equipment.....\$1,133.25

Total number of men using this equipment in 1929.....662

Equipment cost, per capita.....\$1.71

2. Cost of Instruction, Training, Officials and Caretakers of Regular Football Units.

Name of Instructor	Status	Seasonal Amount
Joseph Steinauer	Director of Intramural Department	No charge
George E. Little	Intramural Coach	No charge
Robert Kasiska	Assistant Coach, Wisconsin League	\$350.00
John Feeney	Field Man	200.00
Physical Education Seniors (7)	Assistant Coaches	No charge
Student Help		
Charles Adamson	Student Trainer	\$60.00
Phillip Stone	Property Man	60.00
Walter Falk	Janitor	60.00
Student Officials	Officials	96.00

\$826.00

Cost of Training and Instruction, per unit.....1.25

VI. SUMMARY OF WHAT HAS BEEN PROVEN

(1) *Favorable undergraduate response.* The best test of a project of this type invariably depends upon the number of students who may be benefited thereby. Before students can receive such benefit, we must have two problems solved.

(a) Acceptable standard of instruction and leadership.

(b) Adequate facilities comprising playing areas, convenient locker rooms, showers, toilets and equipment rooms.

If these are prevalent it has always been the writer's experience that the undergraduate response will measure up to expectations. The charts bearing the record of participation for the past three years are sufficient evidence of student interest in this sport.

(2) *Protection by equipment and training methods.* The standard of equipment available for all regular football playing units has been of such character as to warrant protection against serious injury. True, injury does befall a football participant very unexpectedly at times, but present day equipment has reduced to a great extent the injury incidental to this sport.

(3) *Ample provision for locker room and bathing facilities.* We dis-

covered in 1927 that it was not good judgment according to the best practices of physical education to permit a student to participate in a game of touch football and permit him to walk a long distance to his home before being able to remove his playing togs and properly bathe. For the past two years we have been able to provide a locker room equipped with three hundred lockers and adequate bathing facilities.

(4) *Answer to football critics.* There has been much written in recent years regarding football as a sport. One of the chief criticisms directed at football has been the fact that so much time and attention of coaches has been spent in training a few college men. The participation record in this case, I believe, could meet that objection. Also, I believe, the findings here could offset the charges made by Mr. John R. Tunis in his football article regarding our worship of "The Great God Football."

(5) *Disproves theory of softness of younger generation.* We constantly hear expressed by many people of today that the boys of this luxurious age cannot withstand hardships as well as the young men of the good old days. They seem to be just as aggressive and just as eager to participate in body contact games, if given an opportunity, as ever before.

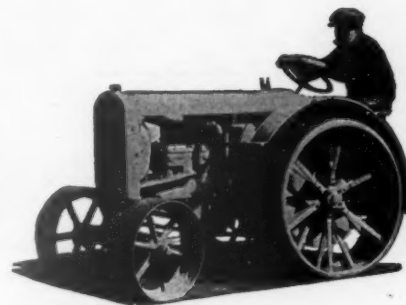
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The Toro Standard Golf Tractor pushes five 30-inch Toro super mowers, cutting a twelve-foot swath, and will completely cut the average 6500-yard eighteen-hole golf course in sixteen hours.



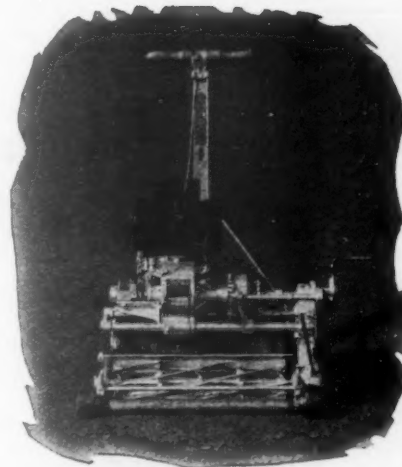
The Toro Universal Tractor has a wide range of usefulness in that it can be used for general utility work, such as construction, grading, stump pulling, hauling, mowing or any work that a tractor of this type is called upon to do.



The new Toro Junior Tractor equipped with a dump box, is a highly desirable tractor adapted to a wide range of work. The electrically welded steel body holds one full yard and makes it a convenient machine for all classes of hauling and general construction work on large areas of turf.



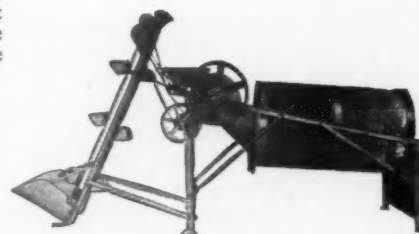
The Toro Power Putting Green Mower is 19 1/4-inch cut and is equipped with an eight-blade high speed reel and will cut creeping bent lawns or putting greens.



The Toro hand Putting Green Mower makes a 17 1/2-inch cut. Equipped with 8-blade reel, rubber-tired transport truck, grass catcher and alomite grease gun. Today the Toro Greensmower is accepted as standard on 80% of the largest and best known clubs in this country.



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(7) *Conducted on basis of safety to participants.* By the employment of a part time trainer and the hearty cooperation of the Health Service Department, we are pleased to state that there were no carry-over injuries in the first two seasons. There are at the present time two or three cases where injuries incurred will require a month or so for complete recovery.

(8) *The project is democratic in spirit and conduct.* Those participating are members of every class in the university. They rank in weight from one hundred ten to two hundred ten pounds. They are members of every conceivable religious denomination. Some possess fraternity affiliations and some do not. We believe we can say that no student was ever refused a suit in the past three years.

(9) *Consumes little time from university program.* It is possible for these football candidates to report and practice at the four o'clock or five o'clock section as their university classes may permit. Two practice sections are arranged daily to meet this condition. Many students report for both sections even though attendance at both is not required.

(10) *Develops undergraduate leadership.* The opportunity of the captain, manager, and student coach of each team is hereby offered as excellent training in handling fellow men. A definite responsibility is placed upon each individual in charge of his respective unit.

(11) *Developmental progress for future Varsity material.* While the main objective of intramural football is not merely to develop Varsity material, it certainly would be a mistake if it were not possible to hold forth to each candidate some goal of competition. His goal of competition can be that of being selected as a potential member of the Varsity Football or Reserve Squad. In the past three years, we annually recommend about two dozen players to Coach Thistlethwaite. These men are turned over to him for his observation during spring practice, or are sent to the "B" Squad, which plays a six game schedule.

(12) *Improvement resulting from elimination of mistakes from year to year.* We have learned each year by eliminating the mistakes of the previous season that our program can be strengthened. In 1930 a decided improvement will be to place at the availability of the student body three

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hundred uniforms instead of one hundred fifty as in the past. This factor will permit all leagues to start practice October 1st, or as soon thereafter as they have been examined. We have also learned by experience that in the future every man participating, above the rank of freshman, warrants a physical examination before he is given a suit. This we will try to do in 1930.

(13) *Finally, is such a project sound from the standpoint of physical education?* It is always interesting to receive first hand student reactions. In answering this question it has been possible to secure from an undergraduate what seems to be a well written treatise on this subject. Mr. Earl M. Accola, who has volunteered to give his own reaction from his experience as an instructor in the Wisconsin League, is a senior in the Four Year Course in Physical Education. He has had an opportunity to mingle with the boys very intimately and his observations are presented herewith.

Intramural Football (Wisconsin League)

By Earl M. Accola

1. It is sound from the standpoint of physical education.

From the ages of sixteen to twenty-five, the gregarious instinct is developed. From eighteen to twenty is the time for team games and competitive athletics. They are the last years in which a man is likely to acquire those habits of exercise and personal hygiene that will serve him in adult life. This is the time when he must build up his physical powers and endurance by vigorous exercise, bringing into full play the heart and lungs. Exercise has a life interest with its primary application in youth but with an important application throughout life. It is participating rather than merely looking on. It is spontaneous, joyous, vigorous.

Based upon the objectives of activities, organic power is developed. This is probably best illustrated in what we call endurance or vitality. It means simply the power to expend great energy and to withstand fatigue. In football mental-motor power is developed. This means simply that the latent powers in the neuromuscular mechanism called strength and skill are developed; and that millions of nerve cells are brought into functional activities under the control of the will. In no phase of education is it necessary to think situations and to will coordinations so rapidly as it is in football. Judgment is necessary. Action must be instantaneous. A slight error in judgment is fatal to the individual

and to his team. The entire being of the player is set upon making a good showing for his teammates. He thinks because thinking is imperative in play to do his best.

The sudden change from the active outdoor life of the country-bred boy to the confinement of college work is not unattended with dangers to health, as shown by the tendency to constipation and other disturbances of digestion, headaches, and other common ills, for which the college medical examiner is continually consulted. The long hours spent in the lecture rooms, not always too well ventilated, or bent over the laboratory table, must also be corrected by exercise that will strengthen the tired back and stimulate the sluggish heart and inactive digestion, that will draw the blood from the tired brain and congested abdominal organs into the pulsating muscles and expanded lungs, and that at the same time, should give a real education to the physical powers. A successful course must develop those racially old coordinations that have given man his supremacy over brute creations, and civilized man his superiority over the savage, for, contrary to popular opinion, the civilized nations are as dominant physically as they are intellectually.

The cultivation of physical intelligence can never lose its value, no matter how artificial may be the conditions of the community in which one lives. It is what teaches a man to escape injury in the many emergencies of daily life. It saves what would be a broken arm or a sprained wrist in one who has learned to keep his feet on the slippery pavement. Many lives are lost annually through inability to jump, climb, or dodge.

2. It is democratic in spirit and conduct.

Everyone who desires to play football is eligible. It does not make any difference as to how much practice or experience he has had. It is conducted on the favorite slogan of Director George Little—"Athletics for All." The boy is received with a hearty welcome, and everything is conducted so that he may receive all the fundamentals any member of a varsity may receive. If there are too many men on one team, the teams will be subdivided in order that all the participants may compete in actual games instead of sitting on the bench and looking on merely as spectators. This program affords opportunity because it is thoroughly organized, guided by expertly trained leaders, equipped with adequate space and supplies, and because time is pro-

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vided within the school day so that every boy can be reached daily.

This implies a vigorous driving program of action which appeals to the boy as his own because it is selected in response to his needs. It is democratic, and all facilities are assured by many gridirons, equipment, supervision, etc.

This form of recreation has as its main objective—*participation*. This constitutes one of the outlets of expression for the personality of the individual. It becomes an avenue to lead one on to the beauty of life. Whenever any of these activities is so organized as to be primarily attractive to the spectator, the value to the participant, which is the basis of all educational value, is largely done. This is especially true as it relates to boys' activities.

All values are resident in participation—the joy of self-expression, love of interpretation, which are seldom realized even to a slight degree in connection with mere onlooking.

It is democratic in that it supplies (1) the activity, mental or physical, at which one can succeed; (2) the feeling of mastery; (3) submission to the right kind of training; (4) company and cheerfulness; (5) most important of all, the satisfying feeling of consequence, which we may call the sense of approval; and finally, (6) membership in a definite social group (or gang).

3. It creates a more sympathetic and loyal attitude of the student body for the Varsity Football team in defeat.

This is another one of the great values it has. In this sport the student body will understand the reasons for defeat, and the number of "second guessers" will be lowered. The students learn how to take defeat and victory. They may quote that "It's a poor hide that won't take a licking." They are taught to understand the sportsman's creed, and sympathize with the players and coach in times of defeat and spur them on instead of talking about them in a critical attitude. This is what gives a losing team new spirit. When players find out that a student body is back of them they will fight much harder, and as a result more games will be won. Of course, a few of the student body will talk against the team, but when their companions let them know where they are wrong, the attitude will change.

4. It is sport for sport's sake.

If anything is sport for sport's sake, this form of activity is most outstanding. The boys are not forced to come out to participate; they come

out to play football. If they did not like the sport they certainly would not be out there playing football. When a game has self-interest for the individual it may be called sport for sport's sake. The boys do not receive any reward or distinction as an incentive for coming out for the game. We may ask the question, "Why does the boy come out to play football under these conditions?" This may be explained by the fact that the activity drive is one of the powerful, dominating forces of nature. The play hunger is almost as strong as the food hunger. The vigorous boy needs not only twenty minutes per day of physical activity which he takes because of compulsory school laws, but several hours of vigorous activity which he takes because of a driving inner want. This inner drive carries him beyond the compulsory school laws; carries him to the athletic field on Saturdays and Sundays; carries him on to the football field and out into the open trail; carries him on to activities that represent not only health, but life.

5. The participants can combat each other and forget religious creeds, class lines, fraternity affiliations, etc.

These boys do not think of religious, fraternity affiliations, class lines, etc. I have never heard a fraternity or class distinction mentioned among the boys on the field or in the dressing room, or any place where discussion may be carried on. They talk about football; the different plays, signals, games, etc. Why should they be concerned about these influences? They come out to play football. If they were influenced by class lines, fraternities, or other things, they would play with their respective affiliations. They do not think about the other boy as to affiliation or social standing; they want body contact, which is probably explained by the primitive instinct in man.

6. This movement should receive support and confirmation in different physical education organizations, such as the Society of Directors of Physical Education of America, the National Education Association, and other physical education organizations.

This is probably one of the biggest movements in America for giving the boys an opportunity for participation in "Athletics for All." This opportunity for activity has a big advantage over all the others because it is an answer to the question why we want boys to be participants and not spectators. When we realize that all development is resident in activities, it will be apparent why it is so neces-

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One of the main features in these shoes is the way the spikes are anchored in the shoes. This is a patented feature which gives a much more solid anchorage than the old method of the "big headed tack" spike anchored between the layers of leather. This solid anchorage is especially helpful in broad jumping, since there is no energy lost by spikes wiggling in the soles of shoes. Believe you will find that track men will have less trouble with their feet by using short spikes on indoor tracks.

These shoes come in the following styles carried in stock:



STYLE N: Same last as Style S, only of blue back kangaroo. An exceptionally fine shoe for all around use. The best track shoe in America for the money.



STYLE S: A very fine yellow back kangaroo sprint model. A light but very durable glove fitting shoe.



STYLE NO: A new and improved broad jumping shoe designed by Paul Jones, winner of the "all around" at the University of Illinois in 1924 and former broad jumper for the Illinois Athletic Club. Two extra spikes are well anchored just back of the two spikes at the ball of the foot. This gives a solid platform for the broad jumper to hit the board with, eliminates rocking on two spikes and helps to lift the broad jumper higher in the air. This arrangement can be placed on any shoe. When ordering this style, place letter O after any one of the above styles, i.e.: SO, NO, JO, or KO will give you any one of the above styles with the broad jumping attachment.

STYLE JP: This is Style J with rubber heel for cross country use.

STYLE KP: This is Style K with rubber heel for cross country.

STYLE J: Jumping shoe to Style S. Has heel and counter, two spikes in heel.

STYLE K: Jumping shoe to Style N. With counter and two spikes in heel.

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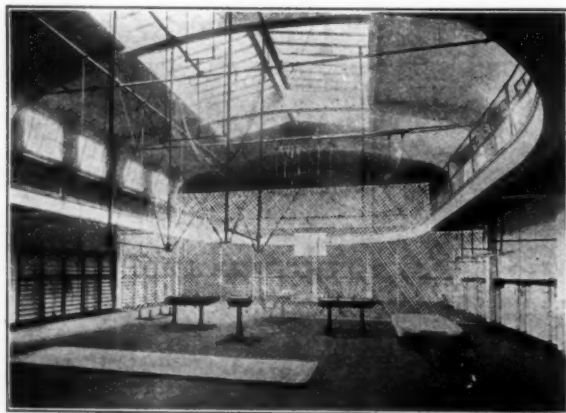
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sary to maintain these opportunities for wholesome activities. The value of activities is only in the doing and practically never in the witnessing. Health, citizenship, morality, stamina, power, vitality, and even intellect are not abstract qualities which can be secured directly; they are the outcome of activities. True, there may be some slight value in watching "your team" play. At least, it may be better than other things the boy might be doing, but there is absolutely no comparing it with active participation.

It is impossible to value education too highly, and we are justly proud of the system which is being used at the University of Wisconsin. Our schoolrooms should be relieved of the mere nursery duty of keeping boys out of harm and mischief, with which they are now loaded; and the playgrounds should be organized, supervised, and recognized as a vital and coordinate branch of our scheme of education. The intramural field is the chief field for the development of body and mind; of training for social life, for organizations and combinations with fellow-beings. The real life of the boy is lived not only in the schoolroom, but on the playground. One of the most valuable influences of the school is the effect of boys upon each other. But this can be attained to its greatest perfection upon the playground. Cut down the school hours instead of adding hours to them, and add more hours to the intramural field, and by this you will have done more for the physical, mental and moral health of young America than by any other possible step.

The writer has also taken the liberty to include the reaction of several competitors, members of the Freshman class, who were regular in attendance and who showed definite progress throughout the past season.

"Intramural football has offered an enjoyable and diversified program. The benefits derived from indulging in intramural athletics exceed by far the time and effort given by the individual.

"I am heartily in favor of Coach Little's introduction of 'Athletics for All.'"

John Moran.

"As a Frosh, I didn't know what the word intramural meant; I mean literally or, better still, practically.

"During the last Fall I have come pretty close to the main idea of Coach Little's plans. The way I see his plans, he prescribes to give the men, that is all the men of this University,

a chance to make themselves athletes, if they are not already so.

"Personally, I have greatly benefited from the football experiences I have received from Coach Little and his staff. I learned to know the value of team work; also the duties of the men in the line. I sincerely hope that I will be able to keep on playing football, and I will never forget Coach Little's teachings."

Robert W. Marty.

"I think intramural football gives everyone an opportunity to be out for a sport which I class as superior to them all."

Johannes Vasby.

"I think that intramural football is one of the means through which Mr. Little lives up to his motto, 'Athletics for All.' The boy who is sincere, even though he may lack in experience, receives all, if not more than, the credit that is coming to him."

Gibson Zeidler.

"I have found intramural football interesting and worth while. Competition has been keen and all participants have profited by the excellent coaching of Mr. Little and his staff."

H. A. Swalm.

"Intramural football at Wisconsin is a distinct success from all standpoints. It is a game in which the beginner learns the fundamentals of football while the experienced man acquires further knowledge. The coaching is done by a former University coach and ten able assistants. System of play is carried out to exacting detail, well planned, well played, and much enjoyed."

Lawrence Timmerman.

VII. RESPECTS TO THOSE WHO AIDED IN PROJECTS

This report would not be complete without paying due respect to the following men who so kindly offered their services for its success. In fact, it was a family matter in the mind of almost everyone who was approached regarding some responsibility during the past three years.

Mr. George Berg, former Director of Intramural Athletics, worked untiringly to initiate touch football as a campus sport. He followed this service by his fine work in enlisting the cooperation of campus organizations in regular football.

Dr. William Mowry, Head of the University Health Service, thoroughly examined the men participating and heartily cooperated by placing at the disposal of any injured candidates the services of his Department.

Mr. Ty Dahlgren, an undergraduate, labored hard in 1928 to place the results of the intramural football in

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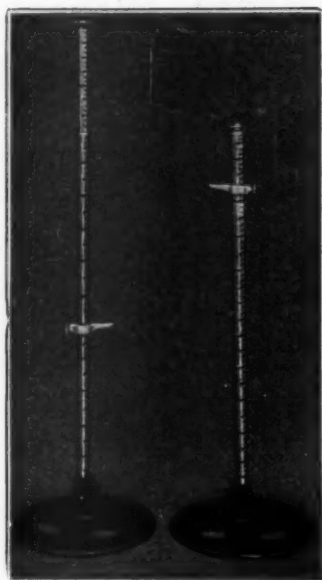
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a conspicuous position on the sport pages of the Daily Cardinal.

Professor Leonard Allison, who succeeded Mr. Berg as Director of Intramural Athletics, rendered a valuable service by the time he spent in developing better officials.

Mr. Robert Kasiska, regular member of the Varsity football team in 1924, 1925 and 1926, has acted as assistant coach for the past three years, and has been efficient, helpful, and most responsible for his various assignments in this project.

Professor Lowman and Professor Nohr have heartily cooperated in arranging convenient hours for the student coaches to assist in this program. Mr. Nohr has been unusually helpful by taking movies of our activities which were in turn presented to the candidates for the inspection of their mistakes in practice and in games.

Professor Joseph Steinauer, present Director of Intramural Athletics, has worked untiringly this past year to improve the facilities of every nature, playing conditions and schedules, in order that every student might receive the maximum of attention. He has given every game protest his individual cooperation and then based his final decision on such protests accordingly.

Fellows at Adams and Tripp Halls have rendered a very unselfish service by sponsoring this activity among the dormitory groups. Messrs. George Schutt, John Bergstresser, E. S. Rector, and many others have been most helpful.

Mr. William McCarter, for the past three years undergraduate assistant in intramural athletics, has annually assumed charge of playing schedules in a most competent manner.

Professor K. L. Masley, Chairman of the required physical education program, has been very helpful in making it possible for many boys to select intramural football as one of the optional fall activities during recent years.

Mr. Arthur Bartz, custodian of equipment, has always been thoughtful in his treatment of candidates who applied to him for equipment at times when he has been pressed with other duties.

Coach Glenn Thistlethwaite, Varsity Football Coach, has cooperated at all times by placing at the disposal of this project standard information concerning instruction, equipment vital to the cause, and by the type of reception accorded all men recommended to him for advancement.

The following student coaches have given their services free in compliance with their requirement as prac-

tice teachers. They have always given more than was expected of them. The coaches of 1927—Winder, Zebell, Burbidge and von Bremer, since graduating, have developed teams of outstanding ability. In 1928, Rusch and Duerst assisted with the coaching, while in 1929 Messrs. Trayford, Accola, Meier, Minton, Caswell, Murphy, Diehl and Focareto performed these duties in an excellent manner.

Mr. Charles Adamson, who acted as student trainer and equipment man for the past three years.

The Daily Cardinal for their constant cooperation in including on the sport pages of their paper the results of all games, the standing of leagues and all campus teams, as well as the selection of All-Star Teams.

The Agricultural Department, who offered cooperation at all times by furnishing tractors in preparing fields; also in making it possible for us to use shower and locker rooms in the Stock Pavilion.

The Athletic Council, empowered with the responsibility for the development of intercollegiate athletics only, has taken a most sympathetic attitude toward this intramural project and has given great impetus to it by making available certain sums of money necessary for its growth.

Finally, it should be realized that the success of any such project rests with those who offer themselves for participation. Therefore, the men of the University of Wisconsin, as a group, have shown by their presence on the field that they were anxious to cooperate with such a movement.

A Suggestion for Increased Interest in Baseball

(Continued from page 10)

the game, many towns have tried to conduct their baseball in the past on a paid player basis with disastrous financial results. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the sports of today that are reaching the largest number of athletes, and enjoying the most prosperity, are those that are basically amateur and have not been administered to a large extent on a salaried player basis. It is encouraging to note that the most successful promoters of city athletics today are those who are avoiding the mistakes of their predecessors in the matter of attempting to promote their games on a professional basis. These men, many of whom have had actual experience in promoting their games in a professional way, have recognized that the best interests of the game and the patrons of the game can be

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served by the use of local players only and by not trying to outdo other towns that attempt to maintain teams of imported players. The trend in town baseball is very definitely toward the amateur style. Teams operating upon this basis are growing yearly in number and caliber.

Before the National Amateur Athletic Federation launched its first yearly campaign to boost baseball six years ago, a comprehensive study of the game throughout the United States was made and periodical studies have since been made. These studies have shown that the game is flourishing in those sections where good competitive practices are followed and where well-planned organizations have been established to foster the sport.

Independent Teams

Within recent years baseball has evolved into a league game. There are so many obstacles which the independent team must face that few are successful for any great length of time. Central agencies such as the Playground Commissions, Park Boards, City Baseball Federations, Y. M. C. A.'s, newspapers and sporting goods dealers have established uniform competitive rules, leagues, schedules, and so forth, for the independent teams in many of the larger cities. Under these auspices, independent teams have thrived. The town team with no league affiliation has been the hardest hit in the changing order of things. The troubles and hazards of independent town baseball have increased within recent years to such an extent that many good baseball towns have dropped the sport, or have switched to a type of baseball that is basically amateur. The experience of cities that have become members of well-planned home talent inter-town leagues has been that most of the problems of the independent town team plan are answered by this type of organization. The advantages of a team being a member of a home talent league are:

1. All teams compete under the same rules and regulations.
2. The establishment of sound competitive practices.
3. A definite goal to strive for is established, i. e., high ranking in the league.
4. Teams do not have a salary budget to maintain.
5. Teams are given a uniform schedule.
6. The rivalry between teams increases.
7. Each city is given a very definite incentive to develop local talent.
8. More standardized and satisfac-

tory umpiring can be expected.

9. Cities are given good, attractive baseball at a minimum cost.

There has been a phenomenal growth in the number of inter-town leagues within the past five years, and the cities that are members of such leagues yearly report increased attendance at their games. Thus with less financial overhead these teams are able to make as much, if not more, at the gate than they did when operating independently. Also with the establishment of league rivalry there is a tendency for the baseball enthusiasts to motor to the games in nearby cities whether their own team is one of the contestants or not. It has been found that when the games begin to attract outsiders in large numbers that they immediately are regarded as big events of the community and local attendance is stimulated. Perhaps the two major reasons why the home talent leagues have become so popular and successful are the low cost and the establishment of sound and uniform rules of competition.

The types of baseball leagues which are proving most successful throughout the United States are:

- a. Inter-Town Home Talent Leagues (generally County Leagues).
- b. Civic Leagues.
- c. Industrial Leagues.
- d. Church and Sunday School Leagues.
- e. Lodge Leagues.
- f. School and Playground Leagues.
- g. American Legion Leagues for Juniors.

Leagues of any of the above types are easy to organize and administer. The main thing in their establishment is for some one individual or organization to take the initiative and assume the responsibility for calling the initial meeting. The National Amateur Athletic Federation will supply local leaders with suggestive rules and organizing suggestions for any type of league contemplated.

Local leaders organizing leagues will find it difficult and seldom advisable to attempt to draw up a code of rules at a general meeting. This work may be done better by a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. It is suggested that this committee be appointed in advance of the general meeting. With the aid of a model constitution to serve as a guide this committee can make the necessary changes and additions to meet local conditions. When this committee makes its report to the general meeting the delegates then have something tangible to consider and act upon. The delegates generally vote few changes in the committee's report, and the Committee on Constitution and By-

Laws is usually delegated to incorporate these into the rules and to prepare the code for publication. Where this general policy is followed, it will be found that the Committee's initial report will be just about what the delegates want in the way of rules and it has the big advantage of lessening the chances of controversy over inconsequential points.

Baseball has lost none of its appeal as a game for boys and young men. It is more popular today than ever before in those communities that have organized attractive leagues and schedules for the players. The sport needs the support of civic leaders in inaugurating leagues. Will you help boost the game by organizing a league in your community?

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches

(Continued from page 28)

is in college be permitted to participate on an independent team in A. A. U. basketball competition who has any remaining competition in either basketball, baseball or track.

MR. BINGHAM: Do you wish that to include colleges to which it would not make any difference? There are schools which permit boys to take part in extra collegiate activities and also come back and take part in extra spring competition. Do you wish to include that, or those to which he would be ineligible?

DR. ALLEN: Those to which he would be ineligible.

MR. ROTAR: I would ask Dr. Allen to make that any sport, as there are some good tennis men who are basketball players and that ruins their tennis competition, also.

DR. ALLEN: That is acceptable. Motion seconded and carried.

Pres. Ruby introduced Prof. Coleman R. Griffith, University of Illinois. Professor Griffith's address will be printed in the June issue.

THE proceedings following the address by Professor Griffith:

Preliminary Report of Rules Committee by H. G. Olsen, Chairman. During the discussion the following observations were made:

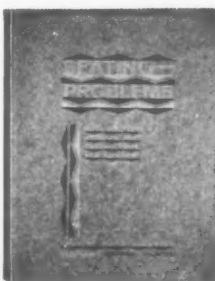
Allen:

1. "No need to worry about the stall—my defense goes out and gets them."
2. "Raise the basket to 12 feet. This change will result in a better arched shot and will take some of the advantage away from the tall player."
3. "Elimination of the tip-off at



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center will result in stereotyped play. We want variety in our play."

Ortner:

1. "Over-officiating needs correction—too much whistle blowing."
2. "Elimination of tip-off will help the game."
3. "Block rule should be clarified."

Andreas:

1. "Block rule needs clarification."

Veenker:

1. "Leave game alone. O. K. as it is."

Schabinger:

1. "After a game between Creighton and Missouri the spectators voted as follows:

For elimination of tip-off..654

For tip-off244"

Ruby:

1. "Stalling is bad feature of game, needs a remedy. Questionnaire to Illinois schools showed stalling in three-fourths of games this past season. More stalling on large than on small floors."

2. "The remedies:

a. "Limit dribble to one bounce in defensive half of floor. Leave dribble unrestricted in forward half. This would tend to encourage the defense to come out after the offensive men. They could come out more safely."

b. "Shorten the floor to 75 or 80 feet."

Meeting adjourned at 5:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1930

MEETING called to order by President Ruby at 9:50 A. M. Report of Officials Committee, George Keogan, Notre Dame.

Discussion on rules:

Dr. Meanwell talked on rules changes and advanced the idea that the biggest trouble with our game was the dribble. "If the dribble is limited to one bounce we will have a better passing game all over the court. We will have higher scoring, no stalling problem and most other evils of the game will disappear."

"Pat" Page: "I agree with Meanwell, for the first time in my life."

Lambert: "Limiting dribble to one bounce will not cure stalling."

Keogan: "Limit dribble to one bounce and we will have a 'pro' game, an uninteresting game."

Allen: "The team which is best fundamentally will win, anyhow. The game is O. K. with the dribble. To

limit the dribble to one bounce will not cure stalling."

Andreas: "Limit the dribble and you will encourage blocking. The so called 'passing teams' really use the dribble effectively. The one bounce change will cut out 'drive' and diminish scoring."

Dr. Meanwell: "The one bounce does not cut down scoring. It means more scoring. I have tried it and I know."

Final Report of Rules Committee, H. G. Olsen, Chairman.

Moved by Edwards, seconded by Cooper, that stalling be defined as "the refusal of the team which is behind in the score to play aggressive basketball," and that the Coaches Association give wide publicity to this definition. Carried unanimously.

Note: It was felt that publicity which would properly place the onus for stalling on the proper team would help to cure the stalling evil.

Moved by Lipe, seconded by Boelter that we recommend to the National Rules Committee that the tip-off be retained. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Bingham, seconded by Hatfield, that we recommend to National Rules Committee that no player be permitted to hold the ball more than five seconds and that the penalty be a violation.

Moved by Hole, seconded by Carlson, that we amend the motion to read, "penalty shall be a jump ball at that point."

Amendment lost.

Motion lost.

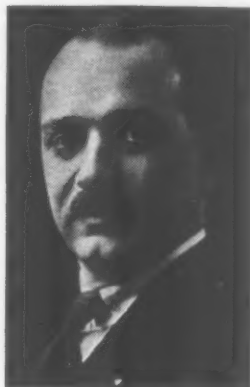
Moved by Cooper, seconded by Hunt that we recommend that the rules be recodified and more extensive use be made of approved rulings and of pictures to illustrate fouls. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Cooper, seconded by Grover, that we recommend that when a man is fouled in the act of shooting and the field goal is made that only one free throw be awarded. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Lipe, seconded by Edwards, that we recommend that on one jump balls neither jumper may tap the ball more than once. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Lipe, seconded by Robertson, that we recommend that penalty for leaving the center circle (or the imaginary circle in the case of jump balls) before the ball is tipped be a technical foul. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Beresford, seconded by Hanson, that "closely guarded" in Rule 7 Section 3 be defined as "within a yard of," and that if a player with-



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holds the ball from play while "closely guarded" for five seconds a jump ball shall be called, and that this rule be enforced particularly in defensive territory. Carried.

Moved by Rody, seconded by Grover, that we recommend that the penalty for a free thrower slipping over the free throw line be a violation instead of jump ball at the nearer free throw line. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Bechtel, seconded by Schabinger, that we recommend that "time in" on fouls shall start when the ball leaves the free thrower's hands instead of "when placed at the disposal of." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Bechtel, seconded by Schabinger, that we ask the Rules Committee to clarify if possible what is "fouled in the act of shooting." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Rody, that we recommend that if a foul is made and a basket is made subsequently during that continuous play that the foul be ignored. Motion lost for want of a second.

Report of Nominating Committee

Don White, Acting Chairman
Dr. James Naismith, University of Kansas, Honorary President.

L. A. Andreas, Syracuse University, President.

A. A. Schabinger, Creighton University, First Vice-President.

H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University, Second Vice-President.

Roy Mundorff, Georgia Tech University, Third Vice-President.

H. P. Ortnier, Cornell University, Secretary-Treasurer.

Directors:

H. C. Beresford, University of Colorado.

Dr. F. C. Allen, University of Kansas.

Dr. H. C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh.

A. C. Lonborg, Northwestern University.

Moved by Grover, seconded by Hanson, that report of Nominating Committee be accepted. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Hanson, seconded by Nyikos, that a unanimous ballot be cast for these officers. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Schabinger, seconded by Cooper, that a vote of thanks be given Holden and Professor Griffith for their talks. Carried unanimously.

President-Elect Andreas took the chair.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 P. M., April 5, 1930.

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The Penn and Drake Relays

THE results of the Penn and Drake Relay Meets held on the same afternoon under favorable weather conditions indicate that superior performances were turned in by the athletes in both of these two great sectional meets. As yet the relay programs have not been standardized as have the usual track meets; consequently comparisons are not easily made. Further, at the time that this JOURNAL goes to press the Pacific Coast Conference Relays held at the University of Washington have not been completed. The sixteen championship events contested both at Penn and Drake were as follows: in the relays the quarter mile, half-mile, mile, two mile, four mile, distance medley, and the shuttle hurdle relays; in the individual events the 100 yard dash, 120 yard hurdles, broad jump, high jump, shot put, javelin, pole vault, hammer throw, and hop, step and jump.

In these events the Penn Meet records were superior in the following relays: the half mile, two mile, the distance medley and the four mile; in the individual events the 100 yard dash was run in the same time at both meets and the Penn records in the broad jump, the hammer throw and the hop, step and jump were better than the records made in the Drake Relays in the same events. On the other hand, the Drake records exceeded the Penn records in the quarter mile relay, the shuttle hurdle relay, the one mile relay and the high hurdles, the shot put, javelin, pole vault and high jump. The sprint medley relay was a championship event in the Penn games but was not an open event at Drake. Eight of the records, then, made at Drake were superior, seven of the Penn records excelled those made at Drake and in the 100 yard dash the time was the same at both meets. This indicates a fine balance of track and field performances as demonstrated by the athletes in these two meets. The following are the results of the two sets of games:

Relays	Penn	Drake
Quarter Mile.....	0:42 2-10	0:41 7-10
Half Mile.....	1:26 8-10	1:27 6-10
Shuttle Hurdle.....	1:04 3-10	1:01 5-10
One Mile.....	3:18 4-10	3:17
Two Mile.....	7:52 7-10	7:54 8-10
Distance Medley.....	10:20 2-10	10:23 7-10
Four Mile.....	17:51 7-10	18:06 2-10
Individual Events		
100 Yd. Dash.....	0:09 6-10	0:09 6-10
120 Yd. Hurdle.....	0:15 8-10	0:14 9-10
Broad Jump.....	25 ft. 4 1/4 in.	24 ft.
Shot Put.....	47 ft. 1 3/4 in.	49 ft. 1 3/4 in.
Javelin.....	197 ft. 1/4 in.	202.48 ft.
Pole Vault.....	13 ft.	13 ft. 11 in.
Hammer Throw.....	158 ft. 2 3/4 in.	148 ft. 1 3/4 in.
High Jump.....	6 ft. 1 3/4 in.	6 ft. 5 in.
Run, hop, step and jump.....	47 ft. 8 3/4 in.	46 ft. 3 in.

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For further particulars write

The Registrar
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

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J. W. ST. CLAIR
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